

"BRYAN MONEY" NUMBER

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No 7

THE NUMISMATIST

**An Illustrated Monthly for Those Interested
in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.**

JULY 1926



FRANK. G. DUFFIELD, EDITOR

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- | | |
|---|--|
| 53. 1795 Top of 5 merged in bust. R. Branch at top, one leaf with double leaves under O. D. 68. \$1.50 | 76. 1800 79 under 80. Last 0 high close to bust. Good. R. Corroded. D. 144 \$.50 |
| 54. 1795 Same. Very good 1.50 | 77. 1800 Very good75 |
| 55. 1795 Plain edge. R. ONE CENT high in wreath. Tip of 5 touches bust. Very good. Light brown, olive 2.50 | 78. 1800 Die cracked from A to last 0. Very good 1.00 |
| 56. 1795 ONE CENT in center. Good obv. R. fine50 | 79. 1801. Fine 1.00 |
| 57. 1796 Liberty Cap. Gilbert-Ellder A. Very good. Rare. Brown 3.50 | 80. 1801 R. UNITED. 1/1000. Good. Rare 1.00 |
| 58. 1796 Liberty Cap. Gilbert C. Very good. Rare 2.75 | 81. 1802 Left part of bottom of Y broke away, point of curl bet. B-E. Faint crack under 802. Very good. R. Without stems. V. fine 2.00 |
| 59. 1796 Bust with Liberty Cap. Fair 1.50 | 82. 1802 Very good50 |
| 60. 1796 Bust with Liberty Cap. Fine. Dark olive 5.00 | 83. 1802 R. almost rests in 2nd wave. R. 1/100. Break above STA bet. ES. Very good. Brown80 |
| 61. 1796 Draped bust r. 96 close. G. 1. Fine. Rare 7.50 | 84. 1802 E over wave of hair. Tip of hair under B. Very good... .50 |
| 62. 1796 Draped bust r. Very good. Black. Rare. G. 31 4.75 | 85. 1803 Very fine. Tip of 1 close up to and in line with r. side of curl. Crack from curl down thru 1. D. 190B. Brown 2.00 |
| 63. 1796 Fillet. G. 4. Dent on bust. Good otherwise 1.50 | 86. 1803 R. Large fraction, NT above line, T base deeply under leaf. D. 195. Very good... .50 |
| 64. 1796 Draped bust r. Good. Scarce 2.00 | 87. 1803 R. Large fraction, and letters. Very good. D. 195 ... 1.50 |
| 65. 1797 R. Fine wreath. Very fine. Evenly struck. Brown 6.00 | 88. 1803 Large LIBERTY and date. R. Large fraction. N. 22. D. 197. Good. Very rare 7.00 |
| 66. 1797 Milled edge. Good. D. 94. 2.00 | 89. 1804 Dies perfect, fine orange brown, very rare. Six times the broken dies 24.00 |
| 67. 1798 Even date. Crack TY to border. R. Some corrosion spots. Fine. D. 121 1.50 | 90. 1804 Dies broken. Very good. Rare 12.00 |
| 68. 1798 Wide date. Broad border. Very good. D. 130 1.70 | 91. 1805 Small LIBERTY and date and faint 1. R. Small letters. D. 199. Very good 1.00 |
| 69. 1798 R. Large fraction, 00 show smaller underneath; 6 berries on l. hand. D. 136. R. 4. Good. Rare 3.00 | 92. 1805 Large LIBERTY and date. Printed 1. Fine, light brown. D. 201. Scarce 1.50 |
| 70. 1798 D. 130. Piece out of R. die over "TATES". Rare break. Fine — | 93. 1806 Fine. Brown 3.00 |
| 71. 1798 Small date even. 8 slightly distant. D. 121. Fine, steel color 11.00 | 94. 1806 Fine. Brown. Rare 3.00 |
| 72. 1798 Equally spaced and placed date. R. Crack M to last 0 in fraction. Very good. 1.00 | 95. 1807 over 6. Very good 1.50 |
| 73. 1799 LIBERTY and date well struck. Good. Very rare. Brown 30.00 | 96. 1807 over 6. R. Small fraction, die sunken behind curls. Fine. Light brown 2.50 |
| 74. 1800 over 1798. Cracks on bust from locks below ear to drapery. Very good. Very rare. D. 129. R. 5. 6.50 | 97. 1807 over 6. R. Small fraction. Fine. Eroded in field. Brown. 2.25 |
| 75. 1800 over 79. R. Die broken along edge TA and under 100. Fine. Brown. D. 143 3.00 | 98. 1807 1 close to curl. R. Small fraction. Very good. Dark olive black. D. 20475 |
| | 99. 1807 Comet. Good 1.00 |

THE NUMISMATIST

An Illustrated Monthly for Those Interested
in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

VOL. XXXIX.

JULY, 1926

No. 7

BRYAN MONEY.

Tokens of the Presidential Campaigns of 1896 and 1900—Comparative and Satirical.

By FARRAN ZERBE.

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The tokens associated with the Presidential campaigns of 1896 and 1900 in the United States of America, in opposition to the candidate and his platform advocating the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 with gold, are now generally known as Bryan Money by numismatists, the name being adopted from the legend appearing on several of the types.

These tokens have a closer relation to numismatics than ordinary political tokens, in that they epitomize, both seriously and satirically, theories and contentions by a nation politically divided on the question of what should be its standard in money, one division supporting a single standard—gold—and opposed by those who advocated a bi-metal standard—both gold and silver—the ratio to be that sixteen ounces of silver would be equal in value to one ounce of gold—and that both metals should be coined free.



Portrait medal with busts of Jefferson, Jackson and Bryan.
Struck for the National Democratic Convention in 1900.

From the legislation of 1873 that demonetized silver, and referred to by many as "the crime of '73," and which was influenced by the then general trend of the world to a single gold standard, the restoration of silver to a place in coinage as a standard and on an established ratio with gold had been continuously advocated by the friends of silver, culminating in what are now remembered as the Free Silver campaigns.

In the two campaigns, 1896 and 1900, the Republican party, with William McKinley, of Ohio, as its candidate for President, endorsed a single standard—gold—and was successful. The Democratic and several lesser parties had William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska, for their Presidential candidate, and advocated the free coinage of silver, and to be standard money with gold at the ratio of 16 to 1. The majority parties were not a unit on the money question, there being Republicans in favor of silver and a double standard and Democrats supporting a single gold standard.

The first production of Bryan Money is believed to have been suggested by memories of a base metal satirical token associated with the campaign of David Tod for Governor of Ohio in 1843. Mr. Tod, in support of hard money, said, in one of his political speeches, that he would "prefer pot metal to shinplasters." From this he received the name "Pot-Metal Tod," and his opponents produced and distributed satirical tokens inscribed Tod Dollars. Since Tod Dollars relating to the money-political issue of the Jackson period suggested the idea for the first Bryan Money, we may, numismatically, link, over a span of more than fifty years, the Hard Times Tokens with Bryan Money.

Several types of Bryan Money bear designs in similitude to coins, particularly copying from the silver dollar type of the period. This made a good part of the product an infraction of our laws relating to counterfeiting. That they were tolerated in some parts of the country and prohibited in others appears to be with significance for political effect. Most all of the production was during the campaign of 1896. The National Administration of the time favored a single gold standard. Deductions from investigations lead to conclusions that in sections where the outcome was in doubt and the use of these tokens might serve a campaign purpose against the 16 to 1 theory they were numerous made and distributed without interference. In other sections they were prohibited, ambitious producers being checked at the experimental or pattern stage, which accounts for the rarity of several types. Continuing the idea for paper-weights and other purposes after the campaign was over was prohibited, and tokens with devices in similitude to coins, and equipment for making them, were seized and destroyed when found by Government operatives.

Classification of the series is made under two headings: I, Comparative; II, Satirical. Those classed as Comparative were produced by silversmiths in the East. They are struck in coin silver, in proportion and with dignified inscription to show the true size and ratio at the then market price of silver with the advocated free coinage of that metal. With a single exception—an ingot, with inscription quoting from Mr. Bryan's speech which injected the free coinage of silver issue into the campaign of 1900, and caused it to be considered the foremost issue—the Comparative class, while of several varieties, are companions in idea and purpose.

The Satirical class comprises those pieces of numerous variety in size and material with derisive or humorous inscription or design. Most all are casts; a few were struck. Type metal, or some composition of lead, and aluminum were the most generally used materials, with iron, copper, tin and cardboard contributing a few varieties. Some are extremely crude products, but most of the types were introduced with fair to good workmanship, the crudities following as they were copied or imitated. The field of production of satirical Bryan Money was most all within what would be directly north to the Lakes of a line between Pittsburgh, Pa., and St. Louis, Mo., and in the vicinity of San Francisco, Cal. Individuals, in scattered places, who had materials and inclination, mostly those familiar with stereotyping, made reproductions or copied with variations from some specimen at hand, and which gives us several varieties of common types. A few metal firms in the East issued trade tokens with protests against the free coinage of silver.

16 TO 1 NIT and IN GOD WE TRUST FOR THE OTHER 47 CTS. were popular token legends. The price of silver bullion in 1896 made the composition of the silver dollar worth fifty-three cents, inviting the much-used TRUST for the deficiency. Similar allusions had been made since the resumption of standard silver dollar coinage in 1878. It had numismatic introduction in the April, 1878, issue of the American Journal of Numismatics with the following lines:

"Now, Messrs. Congressmen be just;
Throw off the veil of thin pretense;
Stamp on the lie, 'In God We Trust'—
For the remaining seven cents!"

It does not appear that Bryan Money is of numismatic record during the time of distribution; in fact, a numismatist who wrote of the political tokens of the time comments on the opportunity for and the absence of specimens relating to the "money question." The late Dr. George F. Heath, founder of the American Numismatic Association and THE NUMISMATIST, was an industrious accumulator of clippings relating to money, politics and notable people. A review of his scrap books disclosed but a single item relating to Bryan Money, indicating that there could not have been much general press reference to these tokens. That the subject has not been more generally noted in the numismatic press in recent years is probably on account of it being known to those interested in the series that the catalogue now presented was being compiled.

The foundation for the catalogue that follows was laid more than fifteen years ago by Howland Wood, whose notable collection of Bryan Money is now the property of the American Numismatic Society, of whose extensive collections Mr. Wood has long been curator. Mr. Wood, knowing my interest in the series and opportunities in travel for building on his foundation, deferred authorship to me and has cooperated in what is here presented. The number of varieties, one hundred and forty-one, is a surprise to those associated with the work. Travel over the country during my several years' interest in the subject has afforded opportunity for acquiring specimens and first-hand information regarding their production and distribution, which is noted, in order, as it relates to respective varieties. All varieties known to the compilers are catalogued, every one of which have been inspected by Mr. Wood or myself, and the collection location of the specimens is stated.

The attention of numismatists to the extensiveness and interest to be found in the series was attracted by an exhibit made about fifteen years ago at a convention of the American Numismatic Association, when a combined exhibit of Bryan Money was made from the varieties in the collections of Joseph C. Mitchelson and Howland Wood, who were the first to bring together any considerable number of varieties. Mr. Mitchelson has now passed on. His notable collection in many series was bequeathed to and is now installed in the Connecticut State Library at Hartford. An exhibition of Bryan Money was made by the American Numismatic Society at its building in New York in 1920, comprising the Society's collection and selections from the Zerbe collection, and included about every variety then known to collectors. This exhibit had the particular interest and comment of the public, as it was during that period when, due to post-war conditions, silver bullion attained a high-price record, and those who long ago advocated free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 claimed that time had brought about what politics had failed to do. The abnormal price of silver over a few weeks then was fictitious—a short-lived reflex of the war.

During the years the catalogue has been in preparation specimens in the collections of the late Fred Joy, Winchester, Mass., and C. W. Cowell and H. O. Mann of Denver, Colo., and assistance from them have contributed to its making. Indebtedness is acknowledged to the American Numismatic Society for photographs from which most of our illustrations have been made, and to its curator, Mr. Wood, for descriptions and determining metal compositions. Assistance for which we are also thankful has come from Dr. Malcolm Storer, Boston, Mass.; Charles B. Turrill, San Francisco, Cal.; Henry Chapman, Philadelphia, Pa.; G. Kraft, Sharpsburg, Pa.; Marx Reimers, St. Paul, Minn.; Julius Gutttag, New York; R. L. Reid, Vancouver, B. C.; W. E. Surface, Decatur, Ill.; H. F. Vollmer, Los Angeles, Cal., and others.

Bryan Money is now of particular interest to a good number of collectors and rivalry for possession of rarities is sufficient to cause some varieties to find a market at prices that surpass that which is obtained for rarities in other classes of political tokens.

Bryan Money is unique as a series. The monetary-political issue, conditions and temperament of the time, and the tolerance of disregard for the letter of the law, all being in favorable conjunction, made possible what never before or may never again occur—such a large and interesting variety of grotesque political satires in metal. Certainly not with devices in similitude to coins.

BRYAN MONEY.

CATALOGUE.

By FARRAN ZERBE.

In Two Parts—Part I, Comparative; Part II, Satirical.

Each type is illustrated. The text describes obverse (Obv.) and reverse (Rev.) of the varieties known. The collection location of the specimens used in producing and verifying descriptions is stated. With but few exceptions, all varieties are in the American Numismatic Society (A. N. S.) or Zerbe collections. Edge plain unless otherwise stated. Size given in millimeters. The degree of rarity stated has been governed by years of observation and investigation.

PART I—COMPARATIVE—SILVER.

Made by Tiffany and Company.

The earliest dated, July, 1896, believed the first to have been made.



No. 1.

1. Obv. 776 $\frac{1}{2}$ | GRAINS OF SILVER | 900-1000 FINE | THE EQUIVALENT OF | ONE GOLD DOLLAR | IN VALUE | JULY 1896 in seven straight lines. No rim.

Rev. Blank.

Edge. TIFFANY & CO in small incuse letters, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm., at bottom.

Struck in coin silver. Size 49mm. A. N. S., Zerbe. Rare.

Restrikes of these were made by Tiffany and Company in 1910 for a New York city coin dealer. They can be distinguished from the originals by their having a matte or frosted surface. The originals have a natural, smooth finish. The name TIFFANY & CO on the edge of the restrikes measures 8mm. A. N. S., Zerbe. Scarce.

2. Same as No. 1, but TIFFANY & CO measures 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. A. N. S. Rare.

3. Obv. 823 | GRAINS OF SILVER | 900-1000 FINE | THE EQUIVALENT OF | ONE GOLD DOLLAR | IN VALUE | SEPT 14 1896. in seven straight lines. Broad, flat rim.

Rev. Within a broad, flat circle springing from the outer rim at the top, SIZE OF | GOVERNMENT DOLLAR | CONTAINING | 412 $\frac{1}{2}$ | GRAINS OF

SILVER | 900-1000 FINE in six straight lines. TIFFANY & CO. in curved line at bottom near outer rim.

Edge plain.

Struck in coin silver. Size 52mm. A. N. S., Zerbe. Rare.

Restrikes of these were also made and can be distinguished same as No.

1. A. N. S., Zerbe. Scarce.



No. 3



No. 4.

4. Similar to No. 1, except in style of lettering. No name on edge.

Struck in coin silver. Size 49mm. A. N. S., Zerbe. Very rare.

These were probably made by Tiffany and Company. They were issued by E. Jaccard and Company, a jewelry firm of St. Louis, Mo.

Made by Gorham Manufacturing Company.

5. Obv., A GOVERNMENT DOLLAR CONTAINS | 412½ GRAINS | COIN SILVER 900-1000 FINE | —o— | THIS PIECE CONTAINS | 823 GRAINS COIN SILVER | IN VALUE THE EQUIVALENT OF | ONE GOLD DOLLAR | SEPT. 16th 1896. | GORHAM MFG. CO., SILVERSMITHS in nine lines, the top and bottom lines curved. No rim.

Rev. Springing from the bottom the figure of a cartwheel, 38mm., on the rim of which, SIZE OF GOVERNMENT DOLLAR CONTAINING 412½ GRAINS OF SILVER 900-1000 FINE. No rim.

Edge plain. Struck in coin silver. Size 52mm. A. N. S., Zerbe. Common.

6. Obv. Same as No. 5.
 Rev. Blank.
 Edge plain. Struck in coin silver. Size 52mm. A. N. S., Zerbe. Common.



No. 5.

7. Same as No. 6, but with GORHAM MFG. CO., SILVERSMITHS erased and THE GEORGE H. FORD COMPANY stamped in with a punch under the date.

The only specimen that has been located is in the collection of the American Numismatic Society.



No. 8.

8. Obv. A GOVERNMENT DOLLAR CONTAINS 412 1/2 GRAINS COIN SILVER 900-1000 FINE —o— THIS PIECE CONTAINS 870 GRAINS COIN SILVER IN VALUE THE EQUIVALENT OF ONE GOLD DOLLAR JULY 4th 1900 GORHAM MFG. CO. SILVERSMITHS in ten straight lines. No rim.

Rev. Springing from the bottom the figure of a cartwheel with same inscription as on No. 5. In the field above, in three curved lines, 412 1/2 GRAINS SILVER 900-1000 FINE IS EQUAL TO 47 CENTS 4 MILLS IN GOLD VALUE 870 GRAINS SILVER 900-1000 FINE IS EQUAL TO 100 CENTS IN GOLD VALUE No rim.

Edge Plain.

Struck in coin silver. Size 52 1/2 mm. A. N. S., Zerbe. Rare.

9. Obv. The reverse (wheel) of No. 8.
 Rev. Blank.
 Edge plain.
 Struck in coin silver. Size 52 1/2 mm. A. N. S. Very rare.



No. 10.

10. Obv. A GOVERNMENT DOLLAR | CONTAINS | 412 1/2 GRAINS | OF SILVER 900-1000 FINE | —o— | THIS PIECE OF SILVER | IS THE SIZE AND WEIGHT OF | A GOVERNMENT DOLLAR | CONTAINING | 412 1/2 GRAINS OF SILVER 900-1000 FINE | AND ITS VALUE | JULY 5th 1900 | WAS 48 CENTS | GORHAM MFG. CO. SILVERSMITHS in thirteen lines, the top and bottom lines curved. No rim.

Rev. MARKET VALUE | JULY 5th 1900 — 48 CENTS | —o— | COINAGE VALUE | AT THE RATE OF 16 TO 1 100 CENTS | ? in five straight lines. No rim.

Edge reeded.

Struck in coin silver. Size 38mm. A. N. S., Zerbe. Common.

11. Same as No. 10, but with MONTGOMERY BROS in a straight line in very small letters stamped in with a punch below the interrogation point. The only specimen located is in the Zerbe collection, to which it was presented by H. F. Vollmer, of Los Angeles.

Montgomery Bros., jewelers, of Los Angeles, stamped and distributed a few of these pieces during the campaign of 1900.

12. Same as No. 10, but with raised rims on obverse and reverse. This is supposed to have been a trial piece. A. N. S., Zerbe. Very rare.

Specimens of nearly all the Gorham issues were struck in copper, probably as specimen or trial pieces. It is not known that any were distributed other than in silver.



No. 13.

13. Obv. In large, raised characters, 16 TO 1 In incuse letters in background, FINE-900 GOOD ENOUGH FOR OUR FATHERS | GOOD ENOUGH FOR US | 129.29 In very small letters, lower right hand corner, GORHAM MFG CO | SILVERSMITHS In lower left-hand corner, a copy of the U. S. Assay Office stamp, comprising an eagle on a double circle, between the lines of which is inscribed U. S. A[ssay of] FICE NEW YORK In center, 1900.

Rev. "THE PARTY STANDS WHERE IT | DID IN 1896 ON THE MON-

BY "QUESTION" — WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN | ZANESVILLE, OHIO,
SEPT. 4, 1900.

Stamped on right edge, 412½ Gr.

Cast in coin silver. Size 18x42mm. A. N. S., Zerbe. Rare.

This ingot, one of the oddities of the series, quotes the first public expression by a party leader as regards the stand of the Democratic party on the money question in the campaign of 1900.

Made by Gorham Manufacturing Co. for Spaulding & Co., Chicago.

14. Obv. Similar to No. 5, but instead of GORHAM MFG. CO. SILVER-SMITHS the name SPAULDING & CO. in a straight line under date; below, GOLDSMITHS & SILVERSMITHS in a curved line.

Rev. Same as No. 5.

Edge plain.

Struck in coin silver. Size 52mm. A. N. S., Zerbe. Scarce.

15. Obv. Same as No. 14.

Rev. Blank.

Edge plain.

Struck in coin silver. Size 52mm. A. N. S., Zerbe. Scarce.

PART II—SATIRICAL—BASE METALS.

FIVE CENTS.



No. 16.

16. Obv. FREE | COINAGE | 5 | CTS in four lines; top and bottom lines curved.

Rev. Blank.

Rough casting in white bronze. Size 64mm. Very rare.

This piece, the only one of the denomination of five cents, is believed to have been the first satirical piece of the series. Its popular reception and ready sale probably blazed the way for the many that followed. It was made by Fred H. Tibbetts, Columbus, Ohio. Twelve pieces were made and only two are now known—the specimen kept by Mr. Tibbetts, now in the Zerbe collection, and the one in the collection of the American Numismatic Society that was presented by a collector in Ohio.

Mr. Tibbetts, the maker of No. 16 and the succeeding type, is now (1926) postmaster of his home city, Columbus, Ohio. He has for many years been

associated with the printing craft and actively identified with the Republican party. When I interviewed him, about 1911, regarding his campaign tokens, he recited the story of "Tod's Pot Metal Money," which, he said, suggested to him early in the campaign of 1896 that the proposed free coinage of silver might be similarly satired with base metal tokens in support of his party's platform—a gold standard. With his printer knowledge of stereotyping he experimented with and produced the Free Coinage 5 Cts. piece, which, he claims, was the first Bryan Money piece and from which developed the extensive series of satirical tokens of the campaign of 1896 and the few that followed in 1900.

Mr. Tibbetts said he prepared a model by affixing type faces to a wooden disc. No O being at hand, a cipher was used in its stead in the word COINAGE. From this model twelve pieces were cast. The Ohio State Legislature was in session at the time and he showed his product in the State House yard during a noon recess. The eleven that he would sell were eagerly purchased at a dime each, and there were many promises of delivery from the next casting. He returned to his shop with the idea that he had a good selling novelty and a money maker in his "free silver nickel." A little calculating disclosed that they could not be made for profitable sale at a dime each. He then planned a better product to be sold for twenty-five cents and proceeded to make what is believed to be the first Bryan Dime, No. 17.

DIMES.



No. 17.

17. Obv. FREE COINAGE at top; ONE | DIME in center; * * * 1896 * * * at bottom. Raised rim.

Rev. PATENT PENDING | FRED. H. TIBBETTS, | COLUMBUS, O. in three straight lines in center of field. Raised rim

Cast in lead. Size 50 ½ mm. A. N. S., Zerbe. Rare.

18. Obv. Similar to No. 17, but from a different mold, the main difference being that the top of the top star on the left is a trifle above a line drawn across the top of DIME, while the star on the right is below this line. (See No. 24 illustration.) The tops of the companion stars on No. 17 are about on a line with the top of DIME.

Rev. Similar to No. 17, but lettering differently spaced, the P in PATENT is directly over the R in FRED.

Cast in lead. Size 50 ½ mm. A. N. S., Zerbe. Rare.

The specimen in the A. N. S. collection is silver plated.

19. Obv. Same as No. 17.

Rev. Same as No. 18

Cast in lead. Size 50 ½ mm. A. N. S., Zerbe. Rare.

20. Obv. Similar to No. 17, but from a different mold. The top stars' lower point touch a line drawn through base of DIME.

Rev. Similar to No. 17, but the P in PATENT starts to left of R in FRED. Cast in lead. 50 ½ mm. Zerbe. Rare.

The above four varieties were cast in copper molds. The obverse mold for No. 17, which is a cup, is now in the Zerbe collection. The reverse part or other molds for this type have not been located.

Mr. Tibbetts said that in addition to supplying a profitable market in Columbus and many mail orders, he carried molds with him on trips to several cities in Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, where he solicited orders from novelty dealers. Metal was purchased locally and the dimes molded to order and promptly delivered. He said he had some success in checking imitators by threatening prosecution under his "Patent Pending." The ready sale of his product encouraged others to make similar items and accounts for several varieties which had their origin in the vicinity of Cleveland, Ohio, and Pittsburgh, Pa.

According to Mr. Tibbetts' statements, no ruling was made on his application for patent until after the close of the 1896 campaign, when he was informed that the product was in conflict with laws protecting coinage and, as such, was not patentable.

That thousands of Tibbetts' Dimes were made and that they are now rare emphasizes what may be said of many of the types of Bryan Money—plentiful at the time in the locality of production, disregarded and destroyed when their period of novelty was over, most all have disappeared. When I first called on Mr. Tibbetts, about 1911, he favored me by making a search around his shop and home for evidences of his product and allowed me to purchase the mold and the few specimens he could find. About all the No. 17s now in collections are from this little lot.

21. Obv. Similar to No. 17, but the top of the left star is on a line with the top of DIME; the right star centers a line drawn through the middle of DIME.

Rev. Blank.

Cast in Babbitt-metal. Size 49mm. A. N. S. Very rare.

22. Obv. Similar to No. 17, but lettering not as well done. The letter G finishes with a lip curving outward (to right), and the topmost stars center through a line drawn through the middle of DIME.

Rev. Blank.

Cast in pewter. Size 50 ½ mm. A. N. S. Very rare.

23. Obv. Similar to No. 17, but lettering and alignment not so perfect. Distinguished by the G in COINAGE having a straight cross bar. It will be noted that the G in No. 17 finishes with a curve inward (to left), instead of with a cross bar as usually made.

Rev. Blank. No rim.

Cast in lead. Size 49mm. Zerbe. Very rare.



No. 24.

24. Obv. Same as No. 18.

Rev. 16 | TO | 1 in large block letters. No rim.

Cast in aluminum. Size 49mm. Very rare.

The only specimen known is in the Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston. The heads of the pins that fastened the reverse lettering on the pattern that was used to make the mold show in the casting.

Mr. Tibbetts had many imitators, and it is probable that Nos 21, 22, 23 and 24 were made by other parties.



No. 25.

25. Obv. FREE COINAGE at top; ONE | DIME in center; * * * 1896 * * * at bottom. This is of entirely different workmanship from any of the preceding, the ONE DIME being much larger. Raised rim.

Rev. IN GOD WE at top; TRUST in field, above center; IN BRYAN WE BUST. below. Raised rim.

Cast in lead. Size 48mm. Zerbe. Very rare.



No. 26.

26. Obv. FREE COINAGE at top; ONE | — — | DIME in center; 1896 at bottom.

Rev. SIXTEEN TO ONE at top; * | UNLIMITED in center; —NIT— at bottom.

High, broad border, obverse and reverse. All N's are misformed.

All noted have a hole as shown in illustration.

Cast in lead. Size 50 ½ mm. A. N. S., Zerbe. Scarce.

27. Obv. FREE SILVER at top; ONE | DIME in center; 1896 below. Raised rim, crenelated border.

Rev. VOTE FOR | A 100c | DOLLAR | AND | McKINLEY in five lines, top and bottom lines curved. Raised rim, crenelated border.

Edge. In faint, stippled letters, I F REPP FOSTORIA OHIO

Sharply cast in type metal. Size 50mm. A. N. S., Zerbe. Scarce.

Some specimens appear to have a plating of silver. They are also found with the E in VOTE removed, reading VOT FOR etc.



No. 27.

28. Same as No. 27, but cast in iron, covered with aluminum paint. Size 50mm. A. N. S. Rare.

29. Same as No. 27, but without edge inscription.

Roughly cast in bronze. Size 50mm. A. N. S., Zerbe. Rare.



No. 30.

30. Obv. FREE SILVER at top; ONE | DIME within wreath in center; 1896 at bottom. No rim.

Rev. BRYAN | MONEY in center. In small letters, at top, MADE BY S. D. CHILDS & CO. CHICAGO; at bottom, WHO MAKE ANYTHING IN METAL. No rim.

Struck in type metal. Size 45mm. Cowell, Zerbe. Very rare.

S. D. Childs & Co. report having made several varieties of satirical tokens relating to the Free Silver campaigns, most of them being in a composition of lead and antimony with about two per cent. tin, and classed herein as type metal.

This firm is one of the oldest makers of metal cards in the country and continues to be a leader in its line. One of the firm, who was active in the factory in 1896, told me in 1918, that all records, tools and specimens of their product relating to the campaigns in review were destroyed and they did not know where any of the specimens they then made could now be found. From a book of impressions submitted to him he identified varieties that are herein numbered 30, 31, 46, 52, 56 and 59 as Childs & Co. products. He said it was his impression that they made a piece inscribed ONE DAMN. A variety with an N following DAM is, apparently, unknown to present-day collectors.



No. 31.

31. Obv. Same as No. 30.

Rev. BRYAN | MONEY in two lines in center. No rim.

Struck in type metal. Size 44mm. A. N. S., Zerbe. Scarce.

This variety is found in planchets of 3mm. and 4mm. in thickness.

See note following No. 30.



No. 32.

32. Obv. Similar to No. 30, but lettering not so well made. Raised rim, border of dots.

Rev. Similar to No. 31. Raised rim, border of dots.

Cast in type metal. Size 44mm. A. N. S., Zerbe. Common.

33. Obv. and Rev. same as No. 32, but on thinner planchet.

Roughly cast in white metal. Size 44mm. A. N. S. Rare.

34. Obv. Same as No. 32, but more crudely cut. Raised rim, border of dots.

Rev. Same as No. 32, but the lettering larger and thinner. Raised rim, border of dots.

Cast in lead. Size 44½mm. A. N. S. Rare.



No. 34.

35. Obv. FREE SILVER at top; ONE | DAME within crudely formed wreath in center; 1896 at bottom. Raised rim, border of dots.

Rev. BRYAN | MONEY in two lines in center. The lettering is smaller than on Nos. 32-34.

Cast in type metal. Size $44\frac{1}{2}$ mm. A. N. S. Very rare.



No. 35.

36. Obv. FREE SILVER at top; ONE | DIME within wreath. Raised rim.

Rev. BRYAN | MONEY in two lines; above, punched in, 16 — 1; below, punched in, 1896. Raised rim.

Cast in lead. Size 40 mm. Zerbe. Very rare.



No. 36.

37. Obv. FREE SILVER at top; ONE | DIME in center; 1896 at bottom. No rims.

Rev. Blank.

Cast in type metal. Size 48mm. Zerbe. Very rare.

The only specimen known was obtained in Canton, Ohio, in 1924, and is said to have been produced there—McKinley's home town.



No. 37.

38. Obv. FREE * COINAGE * SILVER * above; in center, in field of ten stars, 16 TO 1; at bottom, 1896. The N's, S's, and 9 in date are retrograde. Raised rim, denticulated border.

Rev. Within wreath, ONE | DIME and three stars. Raised rim, denticulated border.

Edge shows attempted reeding.

Cast in pewter. Size 44½ mm. Zerbe. Very rare.



No. 38.

39. Obv. * FREE SILVER * at top; —o— | ONE | DIME | NOT in center; 1896 at bottom. Raised flat rim.

Rev. SIXTEEN TO ONE in curved line at top, below which, in sixteen straight lines, BLUSTER | POPULISM | SOCIALISM | ANARCHY | FREE SILVER | 50c DOLLAR | FREE TRADE | FREE WOOL | REPUDIATION | PAUPERISM | DEMOCRACY | BANKRUPTCY | AGRARIANISM | IDLENESS | STARVATION | LUNACY. These sixteen lines are in column formation, lined at left, to the left and center of which and separated by a bracket, 9mm., HONEST | MONEY in two lines. Raised flat rim. Sharp, clear-cut, well-formed lettering.

Sharp cast in type metal. Size 46mm. Zerbe. Very rare.

It is probable that this well-made variety was used as a pattern for the molds from which the following numbers of the type were cast.

40. Same as No. 39, but with lettering and rims heavier and with rounded edges.

Cast in bronze. Size 45mm. A. N. S., Zerbe. Common.

This is about the most common of the small pieces. It was made in Worcester, Mass. No. 68 of the Dollar pieces was made by the same people.

41. Obv. and Rev. Same as No. 40.

Silver or nickel-plated. 45 1/2 mm. A. N. S., Zerbe. Common.



No. 39.

42. Obv. and Rev. Same as No. 40.

Cast in lead. Size 46mm. A. N. S. Rare.

43. Obv. FREE SILVER at top; ONE | DIME in center; a small, six-pointed star at each side; 1896 at bottom. Plain rim.

Rev. The same sixteen words as on No. 39, but the column is lined to right, to the right of which a long bracket engaging all and pointing to HONEST | MONEY in two lines in right field. On rim, at bottom, V · A · BERRY · MARION · O, the separating dots being about on a line with the top of lettering.

Cast in type metal. Size 46mm. Zerbe. Very rare.



No. 40.

44. Obv. and Rev. Same as No. 43.

Cast in lead covered with aluminum paint. Size 47mm. A. N. S. Very rare.

45. Obv. FREE SILVER. at top in curved line, followed by 53% | PURCHASING | POWER. | 1896. in four lines, all with periods as here given. Plain rim.

Rev. The sixteen-line inscription as on No. 39, but the bracket leading

to HONEST | MONEY at left is full length of the column and embraces all the words; in right field, 16 | TO | 1 in three lines. Plain rim.

The edge has a diagonal reeding.

Cast in hard white metal, silvered. Size 43mm. A. N. S. Very rare.



No. 43.



No. 45.

46. Obv. FREE SILVER at top; TENO | CENTO within wreath in center; THE BRYAN IDEA at bottom. No rim.

Rev. BRYAN'S | IDEA OF | COINAGE in three lines, the top and bottom lines curved. No rim.

Struck in type metal. Size 44mm. A. N. S. Zerbe. Scarce.

These are found on planchets varying from 2 to 3½ mm. in thickness.

See note following No. 30.



No. 46.

47. Obv. and Rev. Same as No. 46.
Cast in iron. Size 44mm. A. N. S. Rare.

48. Obv. FREE COINAGE at top; 10 in center; * * * 1897 * * * at bottom. Raised plain border.

Rev. FROM SILVER MINES in semi-circle above * | OF | * | BUNCO | * | STATE Plain rim.

Edge slightly beveled, making reverse a trifle smaller.

Cast in pewter. Size 50mm. A. N. S. Rare.



No. 48.

49. Obv. and Rev. Same as No. 48.

Cast in hard solder. Size 50mm. A. N. S., Zerbe. Rare.

This type and also No. 50, with "Bunco State" and 1897, are said to have been produced in Colorado, and as an echo of silver mines "bunco" associated with the campaign of 1896.



No. 50.

50. Obv. FREE COINAGE in semi-circle; 16 TO 1 in center; * * * 1897 * * * at bottom. Raised rim.

Rev. FROM SILVER MINES in semi-circle; * | OF | —o— | BUNCO | * | in center; * * * STATE * * * at bottom. Plain rim.

Edge beveled so that reverse is about 2mm. smaller than obverse.

Cast in solder. Size (obv.) 51mm. Zerbe. Very rare.

See note following No. 49.

Although no denomination is indicated on this piece, it is placed with the

Dimes on account of its close connection with Nos. 48 and 49. This, the only specimen located, was found among a lot of coins exhibited in a Pueblo, Colo., saloon in 1914.

51. Obv. FREE SILVER at top; 10 within wreath in center; 1896 at bottom. No rim.

Rev. IN BRYAN WE TRUST at top; BRYAN | MONEY | NIT. in three lines in field. No rim.

Cast in type metal. Size 44mm. A. N. S., Zerbe. Rare.



No. 51.

52. Obv. A donkey-headed goose facing left, inscribed on body P O P. Above goose, in right field, IN | BRYAN | WE | TRUST in four lines; around, UNITED SNAKES OF AMERICA; in exergue, an ornament. Raised rim.

Rev. FREE SILVER at top; —o— | ONE | DAM | —o— in center; —o— 1896 —o— at bottom. Raised rim.

Struck in white metal. Size 45mm., 3mm. thick. A. N. S., Zerbe. Common.



No. 52.

53. Obv. and Rev. Same as No. 52.

Thinner planchet and with reeded edge.

Struck in white metal. Size 45mm., 2 1/2 mm. thick. A. N. S., Zerbe. Common.

See note following No. 30. Nos. 54 and 55, same type, are imitations made by other parties.

54. Obv. and Rev. Same as No. 52.

Roughly cast in lead. Size 45mm. Very rare.

55. Obv. and Rev. Same as No. 52.

Roughly cast in iron. Size 45mm. A. N. S. Very rare.

56. Obv. A donkey-headed goose with outstretched wings, facing right, standing on a wreath formed of two entwined snakes; UNITED SNAKES above; at each side a five-pointed star; OF AMERICA at bottom. Raised rim.

Rev. BILLY BRYAN'S at top; —o— | ONE | DAM | —o— in center; at each side a five-pointed star; FREE SILVER at bottom. Raised rim. Struck in aluminum. Size 44mm. A. N. S. Rare.



No. 56.

57. Same as No. 56, but with reeded edge. Zerbe. Rare.

58. Same as No. 56, but struck in lead. A. N. S. Very rare. See note following No. 30.



No. 59.

59. Obv. On a kicking donkey, facing to left, is seated an old woman carrying a closed umbrella, extending from which is a pennant inscribed ANTI-EXPANSION; beneath donkey's hind legs a running goose inscribed on body P O P. Around, UNITED SNAKES OF AMERICA; in exergue, ANTI EVERYTHING * * * Denticulated border.

Rev. FREE SILVER above; 16 TO ONE DAM in center; —o— 1900 —o— at bottom. Denticulated border.

Edge reeded.

Struck in aluminum. Size 38mm. A. N. S., Zerbe. Very rare.

See note following No. 30.

But few of the series are found dated or indicated for the 1900 campaign. There is herein noted Nos. 8 to 13, inclusive, in the Comparative class, and Nos. 59, 95, 96, 135 and 138 in the Satirical. While agencies to defeat the free coinage of silver proposal were less in evidence than in 1896, it is believed that the particular reason for so few anti-silver specimens in 1900 was the deterring influence of the Government's activities and seizures following the 1896 campaign.

DOLLARS.

The type of the Liberty Head and Eagle on the Standard silver dollar of the time were the most popular designs with makers of exaggerations of free coinage dollars. Those of this type have been divided into two classes:

- I. **With LIBERTY** on coronet, Nos. 60 to 79,
- II. **Without LIBERTY** on coronet, Nos. 80 to 104,
- III. Distinctive Characteristics, Nos. 105 to 136.

DOLLARS—CLASS I. WITH LIBERTY ON CORONET.

60. Obv. A Liberty head facing left, a close copy of the Standard silver dollar type introduced in 1878; 1896 below; six-pointed stars, six at left, six at right. Denticulated border.

Rev. An eagle with wings displayed, within an olive wreath as on the Standard silver dollar; around, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; below, 16 TO 1. Denticulated border.

Cast in Babbitt-metal. Size 90mm. Zerbe. Very rare.

This is considered the best product of its type, and is said to have been made by a young artisan in San Francisco and was not developed for distribution. The only specimen that has been located was obtained in San Francisco in 1915.

61. Same as No. 60, but with characters less sharp. Appears to have been cast from a mold made from a No. 60.

Cast in type metal. Size 89mm. Zerbe. Very rare.

62. Obv. Very similar to No. 60, but not as well executed; five-pointed stars, seven at left, six at right. Denticulated border.

Rev. Similar to No. 60.

Edge. CAMPAIGN SOUVENIR on reverse half of edge at bottom.

Cast in type metal. Size 90mm. A. N. S. Very rare.

63. Obv. and Rev. Same as No. 62.

Edge. Attempted diagonal reeding, obliterating the words CAMPAIGN SOUVENIR.

Cast in pewter. Size 90mm. Zerbe. Very rare.

64. Obv. and Rev. Same as No. 62.

Edge. CAMPAIGN SOUVENIR MOISE, S. F. on obverse half, at bottom.

Cast in pewter. Size 90mm. A. N. S., Zerbe. Scarce.

65. Obv. Very similar to No. 62, but showing clearly that it is different. The end of the coronet band is shaped to conform with the Y in LIBERTY and that lettering is larger; hair under neck ends in sharp point, and the hair in general shows many differences.

Rev. Similar to No. 62, but the eagle's wings are close to the S in STATES and A of AMERICA, which on No. 62 are midway between D and S and close to the F in OF.

Edge. On obverse half, at bottom, CAMPAIGN SOUVENIR MOISE, S. F. in slightly smaller letters than on No. 64.

Cast in pewter. Size 90mm. Zerbe. Rare.

The foregoing varieties Nos. 62 to 65 were produced by the Moise metal card, etc., factory in San Francisco. Members of the present firm are now unable to give information regarding their product of the campaigns, their records and equipment having been destroyed in the great fire of 1906. Loss in this fire probably accounts for the now rarity of the varieties numerously made in San Francisco.

66. Obv. A close copy of No. 62, but with IRVINE S. F. under hair of Liberty head.

Rev. A close copy of No. 62.

Cast in pewter. Size 90mm. Zerbe. Very rare.









67. Same as No. 66, but covered with gold paint. Some of the pieces were marketed at the time with a "gold" finish. The only specimen located is in the Charles B. Turrill collection of Californiana, San Francisco.

Mr. Irvine, now senior member of the firm of Irvine & Jachens, badge and medal makers, of San Francisco, stated that the fire of 1906 destroyed evidences of his earlier productions. He recalls that their campaign dollars were produced in good quantity, with various finishes, and had a popular sale, and that they "went like hot cakes" and "some people had their fingers burned in handling them"—so eager were the street fakers and others for a supply, they would stand around and grab them hot from the molds.

68. Obv. A Liberty head facing left, similar to preceding, but with LIBERTY in relief on coronet; 1896 at bottom; small six-pointed stars, seven at left, six at right.

Rev. A displayed eagle, similar to preceding; * UNITED STATES OF AMERICA * around; at left of eagle, 16 TO 1 ; at right, NIT ; in exergue, a small wreath.

Cast in bronze. Size 84mm. A. N. S., Zerbe. Scarce.

This variety was made in Worcester, Mass., and has its Dime companion in No. 40.

69. Same as No. 68, but silver or nickel plated. Size 84mm. A. N. S. Scarce.

70. Same as No. 68, but cast in white bronze. Size 84mm. A. N. S., Zerbe. Scarce.

71. Obv. Similar to No. 68, but much cruder work and the stars look like rosettes.

Rev. Similar to No. 68, but no wreath at bottom.

Cast in Babbitt-metal. Size 89mm. A. N. S., Zerbe. Scarce.

Three hundred of this variety, one hundred of which were bronzed to look like gold, were distributed by W. F. Dunham, Chicago, during the 1896 campaign. Mr. Dunham writes they were made by a customer of his named Kirk.

72. Same as No. 71, but cast in zinc. A. N. S., Zerbe. Scarce.

73. Same as No. 71, but cast in block-tin. A. N. S. Rare.

74. Obv. Same as No. 71, but the word LIBERTY recut, the bottom of the T slanting toward the R.

Rev. Same as No. 71, but the letters show they have been outlined to bring them out stronger.

Cast in lead, covered with bronze wash. Size 87mm. A. N. S. Scarce.

These at one time were common in New York and vicinity.

75. Similar to No. 74, but very roughly cast. The word LIBERTY is obliterated; the stars look like crude lumps; the date is smaller.

Roughly cast in white bronze. Size 90mm. A. N. S. Scarce.

76. Obv. Similar to No. 71, but no stars.

Rev. Same as No. 71, except the words OF STATES have been omitted.

Roughly cast in lead. Size 88mm. A. N. S. Scarce.

77. Obv. A very crudely executed head of Liberty; around, BRYAN WE WONT TRUST FOR 47 and, as if added after model had been completed, irregular characters for "cts" are crowded into the field; 1896 at bottom; five-pointed stars, seven at left, six at right. Denticulated border.

Rev. A displayed eagle without anything in its talons; * UNITED STATES OF AMERICA * At left of eagle, 16 TO 1 , at right, NIT ; below, 1896. The letters N and S are retrograde. Irregular border.

Cast in lead. Size 90mm. A. N. S. Very rare.

See note following No. 99.

78. Obv. Same as No. 77, but the lettering inscription omitted.

Rev. Same as No. 77.

Cast in white metal coated with aluminum paint. Size 90mm. A. N. S. Rare.





No. 71.



No. 77.

79. Obv. A crude Liberty head without flowers or grain in coronet; 1896 at bottom, on both sides of which are five large six-pointed stars. Denticulated border.

Rev. A displayed eagle holding in its talons three arrows, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA in large letters, around; 16 TO 1 NIT at bottom. Denticulated border.

Cast in lead. Size 89mm. Zerbe. Very rare.

DOLLARS—CLASS II. WITHOUT LIBERTY ON CORONET.

80. Very similar to No. 68, but a wreath-like ornament takes the place of the word LIBERTY on coronet. The six-pointed stars are well defined and have sharp points.

Rev. Same as No. 68.

Sharp casting in type metal. Size 87mm. A. N. S., Zerbe. Scarce.

81. Copy made from No. 80, but with the word NIT removed before casting.

Cast in lead. Size 85mm. Zerbe. Rare.

Various Bryan pieces that have the word NIT are found with this word removed by Bryan partisans.

82. Same as No. 80. Silver plated. Size 87mm. A. N. S. Rare.

83. Same as No. 80, but roughly cast in white bronze. Size 86mm. A. N. S. Rare.

84. Same as No. 80.

Edge shows a crude attempt at reeding.

Rough casting in iron, covered with aluminum paint. Size 85mm. A. N. S. Rare.

85. Same as No. 80, but cast in iron, nickel plated. Size 84mm. Zerbe. Rare.

The word NIT has been removed after casting, but before plating.

86. Obv. A close copy of No. 80, but the wreath on the band of the coronet is below the center; the stars are smaller and on sharp specimens are pointed or high in center.

Rev. A close copy of No. 80, the eagle's wing at right is nearer the edge, the eagle's head is smaller, and the stems to the wreath at bottom are larger.

Sharp cast in type metal. Size 86mm. A. N. S., Zerbe. Scarce.

87. Same as No. 86, but cast in iron. Size 83mm. A. N. S. Rare.

88. Obv. A close copy of No. 80; the stars are blunt.

Rev. Similar to No. 80, but no stars at beginning and end of inscription; the 1's in 16 TO 1 are different, and the wreath at bottom reaches only to the A.

Rough cast in aluminum. Size 84mm. A. N. S. Very rare.

89. Obv. Similar to No. 80. Differences may be noted, the most prominent one being the irregularly formed 8 in date.

Rev. Similar to No. 80, but the lettering not so well done, particularly AMERICA, wherein some of the letters are out of proportion and the R is formed curving backwards.

Cast in type metal. Size 85mm. Zerbe. Very rare.

90. Obv. A Liberty head similar to No. 80; BRYAN'S MONEY above; 1896 below; four six-pointed stars on each side. Denticulated border.

Rev. An eagle similar to No. 80; BRYAN'S IDEA OF COINAGE around; in field above eagle, 16 TO 1; at left, ABER, at right, NIT. Denticulated border.

Well cast in type metal. Size 89mm, 3½mm. thick. Zerbe. Rare.

91. Same as No. 90, but cast in lead. Size 89mm. A. N. S. Scarce.



No. 79.







No. 88.



No. 89.



92. Same as No. 90, but cast in white metal. Size 88mm. A. N. S. Rare.

93. Same as No. 90, but cast in iron, nickel plated. Size 86mm. Zerbe. Rare.

94. Poor copies of No. 90 were made and placed on sale years after the campaigns. Their general coarseness and thickness, $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm., or 2mm. thicker than the originals, as well as their smaller size, 84 to 85mm., makes them easily distinguishable from the originals. They are cast in various alloys of somewhat hard whitish metal varying from a silvery color to a dark gray. Other specimens have been noted cast in iron, size 86mm. and 4mm. thick. Common.

95. Same as No. 90, but the date has been changed in the pattern to 1900.

Cast in type metal. Size 88mm. Reimers. Very rare.

96. Same as No. 95, but cast in lead. Size 88mm. A. N. S. Rare. See note following No. 59.

This type, Nos. 90 to 96, was originally made by the Schwab Seal & Stamp Company, Milwaukee, Wis., and, like others of the satirical series, had imitators. The larger size and sharper specimens were undoubtedly made by the Schwab company.

97. Obv. A very childishly executed head of Liberty, with sixteen stars on coronet band; IN GOD WE TRUST FOR THE OTHER 47c above; 1896 at bottom; blunt five-pointed stars, seven at left, six at right. The S in TRUST made backwards. Crude denticulated border.

Rev. A displayed eagle; BILLY BRYAN IDEA OF FREE CONIACE around; 16 TO 1 at bottom. The L's in the word BILLY are inverted; the intended word COINAGE is misspelled, the N being before the I, and a C instead of a G; the N's are misformed.

Cast in type metal. Size 89mm. A. N. S., Zerbe. Scarce.

98. Obv. Same as No. 97, but no c after 47.

Rev. No. 97 with some changes in lettering. The L's in the word BILLY have been corrected, COINACE instead of CONIACE, and the hook on the 1's in 16 TO 1 is turned to the right. Marks in the field clearly show that these changes were made in the mold for No. 97.

Cast in type metal. Size 89mm. Zerbe. Rare.

99. Obv. Same as No. 97.

Rev. Same as No. 97, but the T in TO has a slanting base line, and a flaw in the mold shows between 6 and T.

Cast in solder. Size 89mm. A. N. S. Rare.

Nos. 97, 98 and 99, and also Nos. 77 and 78, may be classed as the kindergarten examples of the series.

With the price of silver bullion during the 1896 campaign giving the composition of the silver dollar a gold value of 53 cents, there was various references to "trust for the other 47 cents." It is introduced herein on No. 77, appears on the foregoing three varieties and on several that follow.

100. Obv. Very similar to No. 97, but an attempt to show eyelashes by oval lines around eye; no stars on coronet; the inscription ends with CTS, the S retrograde.

Rev. An eagle similar to No. 97; * UNITED STATES OF AMERICA * around; 16 TO 1 at left of eagle, NIT at right. The lettering much better done than on the obverse, indicating different workmanship. Crude denticulated borders.

Cast in type metal. Size 88mm. A. N. S., Zerbe. Scarce.

101. Obv. Same as No. 100, but no inscription around Liberty head.

Rev. Same as No. 100.

Cast in type metal. Size 88mm. A. N. S. Scarce.





No. 100.





No. 103.



No. 105.

102. A Liberty head with plain coronet, head recut and well formed and with sharp eye and heavy eyelashes. 1896, at bottom, set in oblong tablet made by cutting field away to make date characters more prominent. Probably made by erasures and tooling a No. 71 for a model.

Rev. An eagle similar to No. 71; UNITED STATES around upper left; 16 TO 1 at left of eagle, NIT at right.

This, undoubtedly, had for its model a recut No. 71. The stars and OF AMERICA have been removed and the field tooled to outline the eagle and make the lettering more prominent. Not a re-engraved piece, but cast from a model that had been altered. Classes with No. 76, but a much better product. No indication of LIBERTY on coronet.

Cast in type metal. Size 88mm. Reimers. Very rare.

103. Obv. A Liberty head similar to No. 100, but with differently formed nose, mouth and chin, and the top of coronet is formed by a zigzag line. IN GOD WE TRUST FOR THE OTHER 47c above, the G with very faint cross bar, formed nearly like a C. The stars are sharp, six-pointed.

Rev. An eagle similar to No. 100; around, * UNITED STATES OF AMERICA * In field, at left, 16 TO 1, at right, NIT; above eagle, BILL BRYAN; below eagle, THE IDEAL OF FREE SILVER. What the eagle holds in its talons does not match other varieties. This, and the additional inscription to that on No. 100 not being so well formed, suggests separate workmanship and probably a No. 100 was used in modeling.

Cast in type metal. Size 88mm. A. N. S. Rare.

104. Same as No. 103, but cast in white copper. Mitchelson. Very rare.

This completes our record of Bryan Dollars that took Liberties (and some eagles) with and from the Standard silver dollar designs. Some of the varieties were made in quantity for distribution by novelty dealers.

A clipping from a New York city newspaper of near the close of the 1896 campaign shows a reduced-size cut of a reverse of one of the 16 TO 1 — NIT DOLLARS. The article accompanying the cut is reproduced here for the reason that it is of interest to contrast with the disposition of Government agents following the close of the campaign.

THE BRYAN CARTWHEEL DOLLAR.

There are cartwheels and cartwheels. The representation of a dollar printed herewith is practically what the Bryan dollars will be should the notions of the free-silver men prevail. Although this particular Bryan dollar is rather late in appearing, it will be for the remaining week of the campaign a trenchant argument against the adoption of Populistic dollars. The dollar is a campaign idea just issued by E. I. Horsman, a New York novelty dealer. Yesterday Mr. Horsman wrote to United States Commissioner Morle, inclosing one of the cartwheels, and asked him if it violated in any way the law pertaining to the issuance of "spurious coin." The section of this particular law provides a penalty for any one issuing fac-similes of Government money with the "intention to deceive." Mr. Morle replied that evidently Mr. Horsman had no intention to deceive a gullible and guileless public, and therefore there was no offence against the United States laws.

The cartwheel is four inches in diameter. On the obverse side is a head of Liberty and thirteen stars representing the original States. On the reverse side are the words, "United States of America, 16 to 1—nit." This evidently voices the opinion of most of the intelligent voters who, gazing upon this heavy-weight cartwheel, will no doubt shudder at the possibility of having to carry around so much weight.

DOLLARS—CLASS III. DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS.

105. Obv. A bust, front face, with wavy hair and showing flowing tie and shirt stud; above, * IN GOD WE TRUST *; below, * FOR THE OTHER 47 CENTS * Broad plain border.

Rev. In large letters in three lines, 16 TO 1 | NIT | 1896. Broad plain border.

Cast in zinc. Size 88mm. A. N. S. Rare.

106. Same as No. 105, but cast in lead. Size 88mm. Mitchelson. Rare.

107. Same as No. 105, but cast in aluminum. Size 85 to 87mm. A. N. S., Zerbe. Common.

This type in aluminum is about the commonest of the series, and it is believed many were made long after 1896. The variations in size indicate reproductions.

108. Same as No. 105, but cast in low-grade silver. Size 84mm. Zerbe. Very rare.

This is one of a very few pieces cast in silver at the works of W. E. Surface, Decatur, Ill. Mr. Surface presented me with my specimen in 1923.

The bust on this type has been generally, and I believe correctly, referred to as a caricature of Mr. Bryan. A similar bust appears on No. 131. Childs and Company, who made others of the series (see note following No. 30), wrote in reply to my inquiry: "The larger sketch [illustrated as No. 105] was not our make, but we did make coins at that time with the reading, 'In God We Trust For the Other 47 Cents,' or similar reading matter, but instead of the head of Bryan they had the head of an old hag which was intended to take the place of the Liberty Head usually shown upon coins."

Some time later when I called at their office and showed a specimen of No. 105, the head of which comes the nearest to an "old hag" of any in the series known to me, they said they were not positive, but it might have been their product and the type they had remembered as having the head of an "old hag." They did not remember any intentional attempt to caricature Mr. Bryan. It is doubtful if this type is a Childs product.



No. 109.

109. Obv. A Liberty head to left, similar to that on the Standard silver dollar, across the face of which and extending into the field on both sides, BRYAN DOLLAR; above, E. PLURIBUS UNUM; below, MARCH 4 1897. NIT; five-pointed stars, seven at left, six at right. Plain rim.

Rev. In center, a displayed eagle, below which, in small letters, PAT APLD. FOR; at top, in two lines, A BRYAN DOLLAR | WORTH 53c; at bottom, in two lines, IN GOD WE TRUST | FOR THE OTHER 47c; at each side a five-pointed star. Plain rim.

Octagonal. Holed as issued. Struck in aluminum. Size 30mm. A. N. S. Very rare.

This piece is considered one of the rarest of the series and was probably intended for badge or charm use.

110. Same as No. 109, but cast in a lead alloy. Two copies were so made by a former owner of No. 109. Size 30mm. Zerbe. Very rare.

111. Obv. A poorly executed Liberty head to left; above, BULLION VALUE; below, 1896. Deep crenelated border.

Rev. A displayed eagle; above, SIXTEEN TO ONE; below, WE DONT THINK. Deep crenelated border.

Struck in aluminum. Size 63½mm. A. N. S., Zerbe. Common.

This well-struck piece is one of the most easily obtained of the series. It is said they were made by E. Jaccard & Co. (now long out of business) and were a popular article of sale at a local fair in their home city, St. Louis, in the autumn of 1896.

This and the following varieties of the type are sometimes found with WE DONT THINK erased.

112. Same as No. 111, but struck in type metal. Size 63½mm. A. N. S., Zerbe. Common.

113. Same as No. 111, but struck in lead. Size $63\frac{1}{2}$ mm. A. N. S. Rare.

114. Same as No. 111, but roughly cast in white metal and with reeded edge. Size 61mm. A. N. S. Rare.

115. Same as No. 111, but cast in lead. Size 62mm. Zerbe. Rare.

A flaw in the mold producing No. 115 gives the appearance of a roll of hair in a net hanging from the back of head.



No. 111.

116. Same as No. 111, but cast in aluminum. Size $63\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Zerbe. Rare.

117. Same as No. 111, but the 1 in date is without top projection and is a rough casting in white metal. Size 62mm. A. N. S. Rare.

118. Obv. Similar to No. 111. The head is a trifle candor, the outline of the nose is very distinct, and the lettering is thinner.

Rev. Similar to No. 111. The eagle amateurishly done and the lettering much thinner.

Cast in type metal. Size 64mm. A. N. S., Zerbe. Common.

119. Obv. A well-executed head of Liberty similar to that on the Standard silver dollar; around, FAC SIMILE OF A DOLLARS WORTH OF DOLLAR UNDER FREE COINAGE; below, CAMPAIGN 1896, on each side, an S on its side used as inscription scroll dividers. Raised rim.



No. 118.

Rev. Around, DISTRACTION CONTRACTION AND DISSATISFACTION with an ornament on each side; in field, in nine lines, —o— YOU CAN FOOL | ALL OF THE PEOPLE | SOME OF THE TIME. | SOME OF THE PEOPLE | — ALL OF THE TIME. — | BUT YOU CANNOT FOOL | ALL OF THE PEOPLE | ALL OF THE TIME, | ABE. LINCOLN | —o— In exergue, COPYRIGHTED. Raised rim.

Struck in aluminum, two thin shells put together like a box. Size 64mm., 6mm. thick. A. N. S. Rare.

120. Same as No. 119, but cast in white copper. Size 64mm., 6mm. thick. Zerbe. Rare.

This type, I believe, carries the only reference to the Great Emancipator to be found in the series.

121. Obv. Head of Liberty to right (the only one of the series with head facing this way). In incuse lettering, at left, * * * IN GOD WE TRUST * ; at right, * IN BRYAN WE BURST * ; below, 1896. Broad notched border.



No. 119.

Rev. An eagle displayed, facing right. In field, at left, 16 ; above, TO ; at right, 1. Around top in incuse letters, IN GOD WE TRUST FOR THE OTHER 47c ; at bottom, five five-pointed incuse stars on each side. Broad notched border.

Cast in iron, nickel-plated. Size 79mm., 6mm. thick. A. N. S. Very rare.

122. Same as No. 121, but cast in copper. Size 78mm., 6mm. thick. Zerbe. Very rare.



No. 121.



No. 124.

123. Same as No. 121, but with a light bronze finish. Size 79mm., 6mm. thick. Zerbe. Very rare.

124. Obv. A head of Liberty to left; above, E . PLURIBUS . UNUM ; below, 1896; at each side roughly made stars, seven at left, six at right. Broad flat border.

Rev. A crudely made eagle within wreath; above, in two lines, U S OF A | 16 TO 1 ; below, NIT ; at each side three stars. Broad flat border. Cast in lead. Size 76mm., 4mm. thick. Mann. Very rare.



No. 125.

125. Obv. Above center, in three curved lines, FREE SILVER. | 16 — TO — 1. | OF; in center, GOLD; to the right of which is HARD, to the left, TIMES.; below, in two lines, ALTGELDISM. | FREE HELL. No rim.

Rev. In curved line at top, IN MCKINLEY WE TRUST.; in center, in three lines, ONE | BRYAN | DOLLAR. No rim.

This piece is a steel planchet in the center of which is sunk a copper

planchet (a small cent was used), and the entire surface made smooth; the inscription produced with hand punches. The copper piece shows on obverse side only, and on which GOLD is punched.

A dot is placed over all the I's in the top lines, and periods are used at the end of nearly every line.

Reeded edge. Size 61mm., 3 1/2 mm. thick. Reimers. Very rare.

Said to be one of a "few" made by a young machinist in Chambersburg, Pa.



No. 126—Obverse.

(Illustration is reduced. Size 136mm., 5 3/8 inches.)

126. Obv. A head of Liberty to left; above, SIXTEEN TO ONE; below, 1897; at each side, five five-pointed stars. Scalloped border.

Rev. An eagle displayed; above, FREE COINAGE; below, ONE DOLLAR; at left, IN BRYAN; at right, WE TRUST; incuse, under eagle, PAT. APLD. FOR. Scalloped border.

Cast in iron. Weight, 18 ounces. Size 136mm., 6mm. thick. Holed as cast. Zerbe. Very rare.

127. Same as No. 126, but cast in white bronze. Weight 20 1/2 ounces. Size 137mm. Hole in mold filled before casting. Zerbe. Very rare.

128. Same as No. 126, but cast in Babbitt-metal. Weight 28 ounces. Size 137mm. Kraft. Very rare.

On account of their extraordinary size and weight these pieces have been called "stove griddles" and "whales."

It is stated that the 16 to 1 ratio was intended to be represented by hav-

ing "sixteen ounces of metal to one coin"; however, all known weigh more than sixteen ounces.

These pieces were made in 1897 in Pittsburgh, Pa., to be sold as a paper-weight or novelty. The story of the short life of the enterprise and its unwelcome outcome is told in a clipping from a Pittsburgh newspaper of the time that was found in a scrapbook of the late Dr. George F. Heath. The newspaper's story is reproduced here as indicative of the disposition of the Government after the campaign was over.



No. 126—Reverse.
(Illustration is reduced. Size 136mm., 5 3/8 inches.)

FORBIDDEN TOKENS.

The oddest application for a patent ever made is now on file in the Patent Office at Washington. It is in effect a request on the Government to issue letters patent on a counterfeit coin. Of course, it isn't a coin, but the statutes of the United States regard it as such, and forbid its manufacture.

A bright young pattern maker of Pittsburgh conceived the idea of making out of pig iron a free coinage token of the similitude of a dollar, only larger. Each one contains 16 ounces of metal, and on the face has the head of the liberty lady, the stars, "E Pluribus Unum," and "1897." On the reverse side was the usual eagle in distress, "One Dollar," and "In Bryan, Free Coinage, We Trust." Neath the bird, in sunken letters, was "Pat. Apl'd For."

He took the model to H. C. Evert, a patent lawyer. He examined it and advised that "E Pluribus Unum," be left off and "Sixteen to One" substituted. He also said a hole ought to be put in it somewhere, so as to mutilate it. The changes were made and the tokens put on the market.

The man who conceived the idea is W. R. Frank, a pattern maker in the employ of the McConway and Torley Company. Associated with him was C. Fred Ashbridge, who was the agent for the sale of the tokens.

The Pittsburgh Brass Company did the casting, and the tokens were turned out at a cost of 7 cents apiece. They sold for 25 cents. There would have been money in them if it had not been for United States Secret Service officers.

Detective Matthew F. Griffin, who is in charge of the Secret Service work in this district, noticed the tokens in various shop windows. He seized them. They began to appear in such quantities that he set out to find the "mint." He had little trouble in doing that, for Frank and Ashbridge thought themselves secure under the patent they had applied for.

They were frightened when they learned that they were violating the law. Frank brought the pattern for the token to the Government building yesterday and told the story of the making of the forbidden articles. The pattern was a work of art in wood carving. Frank had spent many hours in making it. He was sorry to part with it, but gave it up.

He said he had relied greatly on the advice he had gotten from the patent lawyer he had consulted. He paid a \$10 Patent Office fee and other expenses increased the bill to over \$60. He had also invested some money in the manufacture of the tokens, and was just beginning to get returns when the Secret Service officer stepped in. The law covering the case reads:

"Every person who makes, or who causes or procures to be made, or who brings into the United States from any foreign country, or who shall have in possession with intent to sell, give away, or in any other manner use the same, any business or professional card, notice, placard, token, device, print, or impression, or any other thing whatsoever, in likeness or similitude, as to design, color, or the inscription thereon, of any of the coins of the United States or of any foreign Government, that have been or hereafter may be issued as money, either under the authority of the United States or under the authority of any foreign Government, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not to exceed \$100."

The Government officers are having considerable trouble with tokens. There are a variety of them, all modeled after a dollar. Some have inscriptions reading "16 to 1, Nit," and other remarks equally funny. Any person carrying them is liable to a fine of \$100, and unless they soon disappear there are likely to be some prosecutions. In the case of Frank and Ashbridge they were let go with a warning.

At the works of the Pittsburgh Brass Company two hundred of the tokens were seized. The safe in Detective Griffin's office is well filled with them, over 50 having been seized previously. They will be shipped to Washington to be destroyed.

According to this newspaper story, a model was made with "E. Pluribus Unum" instead of "Sixteen to One," and probably without "Pat Apld. For", which on the specimens examined appears to have been added after the model had been completed. The only varieties known to me are those described.

I met the father of young Mr. Frank about 1913. He said his son was entirely innocent of any intent to do anything contrary to law, and that considerable humiliation and notoriety was imposed on his son for doing what many had done without question or interference only a few months before.

Conclusions as to political expedients are suggested by comparison of the disposition of the Government operatives in Pittsburgh early in 1897 and those in New York late in October 1896 as reported in the newspaper item following No. 104.

129. Obv. A close copy of the reverse of the Standard silver dollar. A similar eagle and wreath; above, IN GOD WE TRUST; around, A DOLLAR'S WORTH at top, FOR A DOLLAR at bottom. Denticulated border.

Uniface. Struck in sheet brass, backed with sheet tin. Size 151mm. Zerbe. Very rare.

This specimen, which has been called a "pie-plate," was obtained in St. Louis about 1910. In 1920, while making my Money of the World exhibition for a bank in Fresno, Cal., there was brought to me for inspection, at a time when I could not give it much attention, a lot of various tokens framed and under glass. The specimen in the center of the frame was referred to as "the big McKinley gold badge." The "badge" was made up of a flat bar, on which was stamped SOUND MONEY. From this bar was suspended a brass disc on which was stamped a bust portrait of McKinley, the disc surrounded with a border, all of which, as remembered, was in size, material and workmanship a companion for No. 129 and of which this McKinley bust piece may be the obverse. I was promised another call by the owner of the tokens, but the promise was not kept and I was unable to locate him.

130. Obv. WEIMER MACHINE WORKS CO. around, above; LEBANON PA across center; 1896 below. Denticulated border.

Rev. BRYAN above; DOLLAR below; 16 TO 1 | NIT in two lines in center. Denticulated border.

Rough cast in lead composition. Size 94mm. Zerbe. Very rare.

131. Obv. A caricature bust of Bryan, facing (No. 105 is, apparently, a crude copy); above, IN GOD WE TRUST; below, FOR THE OTHER 47 CENTS; five-pointed stars, seven at left, six at right. Beaded border.

Rev. Around, * CHAS. W. HOEFIG above; 52 FULTON ST. N. Y. below. In center, within circle, ENGRAVER | DIE SINKER | & | LETTER | CUTTER. Beaded border.

Struck in white metal. Size 44mm. A. N. S. Very rare.

Between 5,000 and 8,000 pieces were made and given away by this maker, who, a short time ago, continued in business at the same address.



No. 129.

(Illustration is reduced. Size 151mm., 6 inches.)

132. Obv. THIS DISC. | which is same thickness as | Standard Silver Dollar, | represents in size, 796 Grains | Coin Silver, which is the | Equivalent of | ONE GOLD DOLLAR. | August, 1896, in eight straight lines.

Rev. Springing from the bottom, a circle 38mm.; at top, in semi-circle, THE CIRCLE SHOWS SIZE OF STANDARD SILVER DOLLAR. Across disc, in seven lines, Debased | currency brings | universal commer- | cial distress, while a | stable standard of | value insures | success.

Printed on silvered card-board, the semi-circle inscription and circle in red; balance in black. Size 51mm. Zerbe. Very rare.



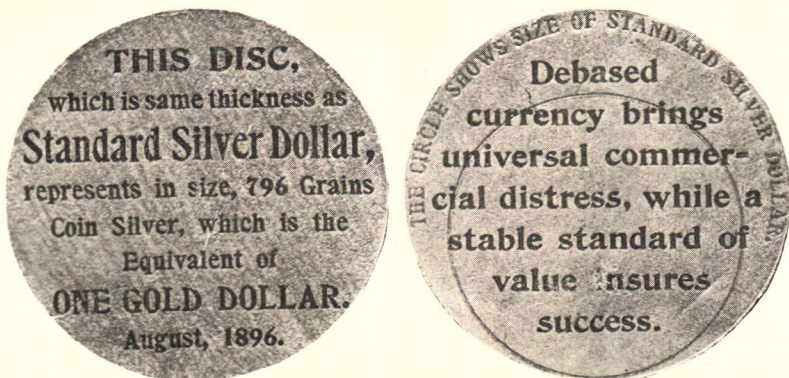
133. Obv. In center, a bust portrait of Bryan; above, IN SILVER WE TRUST; below, FOR THE OTHER 47 CENTS; five-pointed stars, five at left, seven at right; the whole enclosed within a band border on which is inscribed, at top, DIME SAVINGS, below, 221 N. 12TH ST. PHILA.

Rev. Same.

Printed on silvered cardboard in black. Size 79mm. A. N. S. Rare.



No. 131.



No. 132.

134. Obv. An eagle with outstretched wings and head to right; above, in small letters, I'M ALL RIGHT; at bottom, in small letters, PAT-APP-D FOR. This piece is composed of a sheet metal case, or shell, with openings, and encloses a movable disc which is operated by a ring at the top. Part of the inscription is on the case and part on the movable disc. When the ring is moved part of the inscription changes. By moving the ring the eagle's head and right wing are made to droop, and the inscription at the top is changed to read WHERE AM I AT?

Rev. At top, SOUND MONEY; in center, in four lines, MEANS | A DOLLAR | WORTH | 100 CENTS; at bottom, in two lines, McKINLEY, HOBART | AND PROSPERITY. When the ring is moved the inscription is changed to read: at top, FREE SILVER; in center, MEANS | A DOLLAR | WORTH | 50 CENTS; at bottom, BRYAN, SEWALL | AND ADVERSITY.

Indented borders. All lettering incuse. Struck in brass, gilded or silvered. Size 38½mm. A. N. S., Zerbe. Common.

As the names of the candidates show, this was associated with the campaign of 1896.



No. 133.



No. 134.

135. Obv. Same as No. 134, but the inscription at bottom reads PAT JULY. 27 — 1897 and is in raised letters.

Rev. Similar to No. 134, but the inscription reads when the ring is at the top, GOLD STANDARD | MEANS | A DOLLAR | WORTH | 100 CENTS | MACK, TEDDY | AND PROSPERITY. When the ring is moved the inscription is changed to read FREE SILVER | MEANS | A DOLLAR | WORTH | 50 CENTS | BRYANARCHY | AND STEVENSON. Relates to campaign of 1900.

Struck in brass, gilded. Size 38 ½ mm. Zerbe. Very rare.

This specimen is a gift from R. L. Reid, K. C., Vancouver, B. C. It is the only variety in the series indicating the patent applied for was granted.



No. 136.

136. Obv. In incuse letters between indented border and an inner circle, BRYAN DOLLAR at top, DON'T IT JAR YOU at bottom; 16 To 1 in center.

Rev. Obverse inscription shows through, being, in consequence, backwards.

Struck on a piece of tin-plate. Size 26mm. A. N. S. Very rare.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Under this heading is placed the varieties that did not seem to have a place within the other classifications.

137. Obv. In center, 16 TO 1 | NIT in large characters, in two lines; above, * H. MUHR'S SONS * ; below, 629 CHESTNUT ST. PHILA. Serrated border.

Rev. In center, REDUCTIO AD | ABSURDUM in two lines, with ornament above and below; at top, FOR WHOSE BENEFIT? ; at bottom, * OF WHAT USE? * Serrated border.

Struck in pewter. Size 87mm. A. N. S., Zerbe. Rare.

H. Muhr's Sons was a jewelry firm of Philadelphia, Pa. Inquiry made in 1910 at the old address of the firm was answered, "Now long out of business; all members are dead."

138. Obv. An elephant walking to left; on its back a blanket inscribed G O P At top, seven five-pointed stars, and below the stars 16 TO 1. NIT. At left, BOYS GET READY; at right, SEND MAC & TEDDY.; below elephant, WASHINGTON.; at bottom, 1900. Rounded rim.

Rev. An eagle displayed, with shield on breast, in beak a ribbon inscribed, E PLURIBUS UNUM, stars, clouds and rays between wings; at top, seven five-pointed stars; at left, EXPAND WE MUST; at right, OUR CAUSE IS JUST; at bottom, 16 TO 1 NIT. Rounded rim.

Cast in lead, silver-plated. Size 87mm. A. N. S. Very rare.

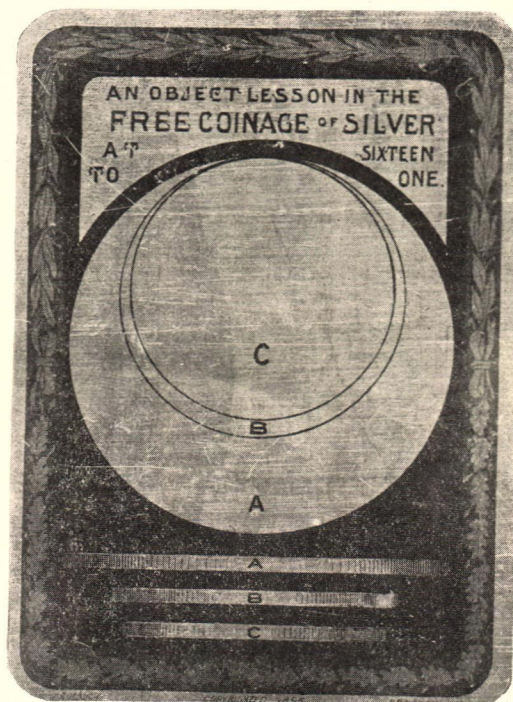
A political token of the same general character but with different inscription was issued in Maryland in support of local and national candidates in the campaign of 1904, a specimen of which is now in the collection of Frank G. Duffield, Baltimore. It is probable that No. 138 was a Baltimore product. I do not know of duplicates of either piece.

139. Obv. This piece is lithographed on tin-plate. A black ground, bordered by a wreath of oak and olive printed in gold, surrounds panels or spaces in which the inscription is placed. In panel, at top, AN OBJECT LESSON IN THE | FREE COINAGE OF SILVER | AT SIXTEEN | TO ONE; in center a circular space within which are two smaller circles, one within





No. 138.



Key to Object Lesson.

31 parts silver equal in value to one part gold in 1896.

Uncle Sam is pledged to preserve a parity of value between his paper, gold and silver dollars and to exchange them on demand.

With "free coinage of silver at 16 to 1" a bullion owner can deliver his silver at a U. S. mint and receive **its weight** in silver dollars, each worth **53 cents** in gold.

Diagrams on other side show:

A.A., the size of a silver dollar worth **100 cents** in gold.

B.B., the size of the standard silver dollars with which labor is paid. (worth **53 cents** in gold)

C.C., the bullion owner's plunder, worth **47 cents** in gold.

Will YOU vote to give it to him?

The American People must pay this **47 cents** in taxation.

You must pay your share:

A vote for Bryan means this and nothing less.

the other, the largest marked A, the next B and the smallest C; below the circles, the peripheries in cross section to show the diameters and thickness of coins (reeded edge indicated) to correspond with the three circles, and marked, respectively, A, B and C. Outside the border, at bottom, in small letters, J. ROEBUCK COPYRIGHTED 1896 BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Rev. Within a similar border there is printed:

KEY TO OBJECT LESSON.

31 parts of silver equal in value to one part gold in 1896.

Uncle Sam is pledged to preserve a parity of value between his paper, gold and silver dollars and to exchange them on demand.

With "free coinage of silver at 16 to 1" a bullion owner can deliver his silver at a U. S. mint and receive its weight in silver dollars, each worth 53 cents in gold.

Diagrams on other side show:

A.A., the size of a silver dollar worth 100 cents in gold.

B.B., the size of the standard silver dollars with which labor is paid. (worth 53 cents gold)

C.C., the bullion owner's plunder, worth 47 cents in gold.

Will YOU vote to give it to him?

The American People must pay this 47 cents in taxation.

You must pay your share:

A vote for Bryan means this and nothing less.

Printed on sheet tin-plate. Size 68x95mm. A. N. S. Rare.

The closing numbers, the two that follow, do not come exactly within the classification Bryan Money but they relate to the subject and are notable as extremes of token sizes associated with the Free Silver campaigns. The smallest 20mm., the largest 220mm.



No. 140.

140. Obv. In center, sun with rays forming three points of a star, a scroll on which is inscribed, **GOLD STANDARD**; above, **HONEST MONEY**; below, 100c for 1\$. Plain rim.

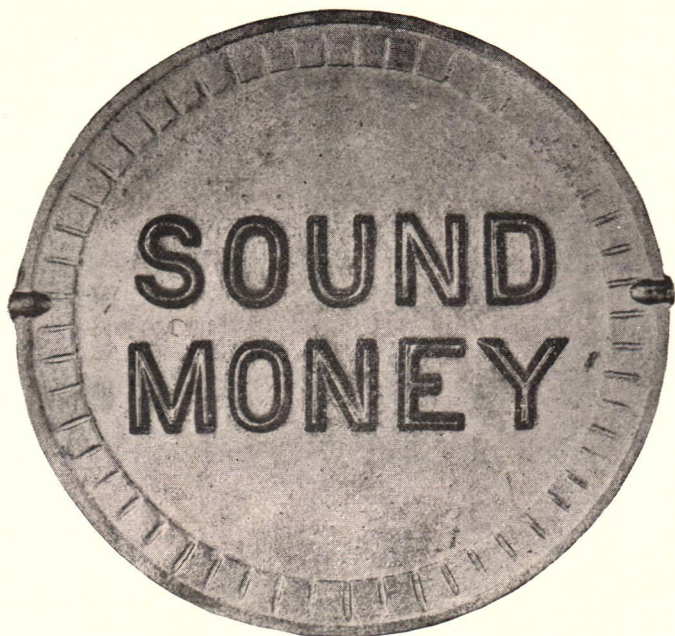
Rev. Blank.

Struck in brass. Size 20mm. Zerbe. Rare.

141. Obv. **SOUND | MONEY** in two lines. Denticulated border.

Rev. Displayed eagle with olive branch and arrows in talons. Denticulated border.

Attachments on each side so that when supported by a standard the piece may be swung over to show either side. Cast in hard metal, painted a dull gilt. Size 220mm. (7 15/16 inches), 6mm. thick. Massachusetts Historical Society. Very rare.



No. 141.
(Illustration is reduced. Size 220mm., 7 15/16 inches.)

Indebtedness is acknowledged to Dr. Malcolm Storer, Curator of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston, for photostats from which our illustration is made.

In writing of the piece Dr. Storer stated: "I included the Sound Money disc with the Bryans chiefly on account of the legend and because the eagle is of the same character as that on some of the regular Bryan Money. I rather inferred that it was used as a graphic illustration by spellbinders and that it stood on the table beside the speaker along with the white water pitcher."

This piece came to the Society from a friend who obtained it in Eastern Massachusetts. Nothing is known of its origin.

Only the tokens dealing directly with the money issue in the Free Silver campaigns and that were anti-silver and pro-gold are considered as having a place within the title Bryan Money.

There were numerous tokens in support of the free coinage of silver and ordinary tokens and medals relating to the campaigns and their candidates. Metal "gold bugs" and "silver bugs" were distributed and the money question was featured in other fabrics than metal. There were "Campaign Bills" in similitude to paper money, and the designs of the silver dollar, in white, and the twenty dollar gold piece, in yellow, were machine embroidered on dark colored silk fabric to be used for necktie and other purposes. These silk fabric "coins" were made in a factory in New Jersey and are very rare, as production and distribution of the material was prohibited soon after it was introduced.

Bryan Money emphasized imaginary ills to come from the free coinage of silver, and did its part for a re-endorsement of a single gold standard. Some of the types had the ring of sincerity, but most of them were a fanciful exaggeration.

The caprice of "tinkers" and their "home-made" products accounts for a good number of the varieties and the rarity of some; and commercial, rather than a political purpose, was the reason some types were made in quantity.

ADDITIONS TO BRYAN MONEY LIST WANTED.

Additions to the catalogue of Bryan Money are desired for supplementary listing. It will be considered a favor if collectors will compare their specimens with the list now published and report any additional varieties, and also any additional information or corrections regarding varieties in the published list. Address, Farran Zerbe, Tyrone, Pa.

GOLD THE STANDARD AND THE GOAL, BUT—

Lest we forget—

"To purchase heaven has gold the power?
Can gold remove the mortal hour?
In life can love be bought with gold?
Are friendship's pleasures to be sold?

No All that's worth a wish—a thought,
Fair virtue gives unbridled, unbought.
Cease, then, on trash thy hopes to bind;
Let nobler views engage the mind."



William Jennings Bryan.

1860—1925.

By FARRAN ZERBE.

William Jennings Bryan was born in Salem, Ill., March 19, 1860, and died at Dayton, Tenn., in 1925. Educated in law, he first practiced at Janesville, Ill., in 1883, from where he moved to Lincoln, Neb., in 1887, and soon acquired a successful law practice and as a Democratic partisan merited and received political recognition. He served in Congress from 1890 to 1894, declined a renomination, and while he was the choice of his party for the United States Senate in 1894, he was unsuccessful, the State Legislature, the electing body of the time, being Republican.

Mr. Bryan was an orator as well as an impressive speaker. He was an earnest advocate of the free coinage of silver, and in support of which, with what is remembered as his "crown-of-thorns, cross-of-gold" speech, he swayed the National Democratic Convention of 1896 from other more prominent aspirants and was nominated for the Presidency. He also received the nomination in 1900 and 1908. In the first two campaigns he was defeated by William McKinley, and in 1908 by William H. Taft. From 1896 he was a continual aspirant to the nation's greatest office, and in 1912 did for another what he could not do for himself. By his efforts Woodrow Wilson was nominated, and election followed. Mr. Bryan was President Wilson's Secretary of State, 1913 to 1915. He was successful as editor and publisher of *The Commoner*, and for many years was a popular platform orator and magnet for Chautauqua and other assemblages.

When the scribes and sages in future days try to explain the whys of the things that were and those that might have been, as they most always do when a political giant is concerned, material for simile and comparison may be found in ability, oratory, statesmanship and ambition, and Henry Clay, James G. Blaine and William Jennings Bryan, and the Presidency of the United States. But they will not couple disappointment, that could be noticed, with Mr. Bryan—a rare type that frequently met but never knew defeat.

When time adds to the roll of the nation's benefactors it may be asked: Who saved us from the free coinage of silver by a burst of oratory when any one of the two or three most probable nominees on a free-silver platform in 1896, who were time tested in public life and well known in the East, if nominated, might have been elected? Who gave us Woodrow Wilson for President, when, as it came to pass, a Woodrow Wilson was needed? Who was too big to work in double harness and unhampered a President at a critical time by resigning the office of Secretary of State? Who by individual and sincere effort did more for the cause of national prohibition? And who fought his last battle, precipitating his death, in the effort to preserve the one prop and consolation of millions—belief in the Bible?

"The Boy Orator of the Platte" of 1896, and *The Commoner* in later years, left on this earth a multitude of friends, admirers and political opponents.

"Campaign Bills."

By FARRAN ZERBE.

During the 1900 campaign the humorous weekly, *Judge*, published two cartoons in similitude to paper money with the title "Campaign Bills." William being the first name of the opposing candidates, the adoption "Bill McKinley" and "Bill Bryan" was apropos.



"Bill McKinley"



"Bill Bryan"

The "Bills" are $7\frac{7}{8}$ by $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches. They are printed on white in black and green, with GOLD and a representation of a seal picturing a horn of plenty on the McKinley, and 16 TO 1 and a seal showing the three-ball sign of a pawnbroker on the Bryan, printed in red. The McKinley item is signed "Prosperity"; the Bryan item, "Hard Times."

The publication, *Judge*, at that time was a prominent political supporter of the Republican party and had for its rival *Puck*, a publication of the same class, that supported the Democratic party. These two publications supplied over many years abundant campaign humor in support of their respective political parties.

Similar "Campaign Bills" entitled "Bill Taft" and "Bill Bryan" were also published by *Judge* during the 1908 campaign. The "money question" had then ceased to be an issue.

MR. VENN'S MAGAZINE ARTICLE IN MAY.

In the May issue of the *Bankers' Service Bulletin* Theo. J. Venn discusses the rarities of branch mint coinages, giving approximate values, and also describes the different varieties in the *Rosa Americana* series.

Specimens Used in the Campaigns of 1896 and 1900

By FARRAN ZERBE.

Our early-type silver dollars, on account of the edge inscription, HUNDRED CENTS ONE DOLLAR OR UNIT, were used on the stump by the supporters of the free coinage of silver. The edge inscription was referred to as evidence that it was the purpose of the fathers of our coinage to have the silver dollar the unit of value, and exclusively so, as no other coin had the word unit stamped on it. This caused many a silverite to carry and expatiate over a "daddy dollar" during the campaigns of 1896 and 1900.

With about as much basis of fact the silver advocates might have claimed in support of their desired ratio of 16 to 1 with gold that 16 to 1 was the original ratio of the continent, going back to aboriginal times, and in support of this claim use for authority the writings of Doctor Dickeson, who, in his American Numismatic Manual, page 37, tells of lignite specimens found on the border of the Miami River, in Ohio, and states: "The largest of these coins, or money, was perforated with sixteen small holes—" Sixteen holes to one coin—the original American ratio—16 to 1!

Many single-gold-standard supporters made use of the large base metal anti-Bryan tokens, proclaiming them "Bryan money" and examples of what free coinage silver dollars would be.

At least one campaigner carried a specimen of the copper-plate money of Sweden and showed it from the platform as a "horrible" example of free coinage. I have a four-daler piece that did campaign service. It is prized on this account, but greatly more so with consideration that in my exposition and travelling exhibits it has been handled and marveled over by probably more than a million school children. One may reason that if this "four-dollar copper bill" could tell its campaign experience it would be something like this:

"I was defiled and defamed and held up to public scorn. They would say: 'My fellow citizens, our friends—the enemy—say we want free coinage and money in liberal quantity. Have they shown you any of it? Well, I will! Here it is! This is a coin; a free-coinage coin! Look at it! Some coin! No, it is not ancient nor does it come from some remote or undeveloped land. It is from Sweden, made in 1730—modern money—free-coinage money! Looks like a slab of boiler plate. The ratio must have been 7 to 10; seven pounds weight to ten inches square. Don't laugh, my friends, just wait; you can feel it—just weight! A four-dollar coin; yes, a four-dollar copper bill. An example of free-coinage money. Money in liberal quantity, sure enough. Quantity without quality, coined free. Who would want it? It is worth money to carry it home. There were other denominations of this free-coinage money. Even the small change could be measured with a yardstick and was some heft. But take another look at jumbo—the four dollar bill. How about that for a pocket piece? No danger of getting your pockets picked without knowing it. But say! wouldn't it be great for a stickpin or a fob charm? And just about right for pin money for the wife; she wouldn't want much of it at one time. Don't laugh; it is a sad example—but how fortunate we have it—of free coinage. I almost forgot the 'unlimited.' Here it is, almost, in weight and dimensions. Just think of buying a home or a farm and killing your horses in delivering the price! But I am here to talk to you about **sound money**!"

"With that he would let me fall from the platform to the cobbles and I would receive some more dents and bruises; then he would say: 'Sound money! Did you hear it—SOUND?'"

THOSE LARGE COPPER CENTS.

American numismatics has yielded many a rare old find; Pioneer and colonial issues which of early days remind; Gems 'midst our Federal coinage, some commemorative of events, Yet the collector's fancy still cling strongest to those old-time copper cents.

THEODORE J. VENN.

Pro-Silver or Anti-Gold Tokens.

By FARRAN ZERBE.

Of the tokens issued during the Free Silver campaigns, 1896 and 1900, that were pro-silver or anti-gold, I find in my collection the three varieties listed below with inscriptions partly phrased similar to what appears on some types of Bryan Money.



No. 1.

1. Obv. Statue of Liberty; at left, 16; at right, TO 1; around, NATIONAL PROSPERITY; at bottom, within ribbon band back of and flowing from both sides of base of statue, at left, PEACE, at right, PLENTY.

Rev. WITHOUT SILVER | "WE HAVE | TRUSTED" | THE RESULT IS | "WE ARE | BUSTED" in six lines.

Raised rims with fine spirally formed border.

Edge, plain. Struck in white metal. Size 34mm.



No. 2.

2. Obv. The figure of a short-stature fat man dressed in conventional sack suit of checkered fabric, each checkered square enclosing a dollar mark (\$), the man carrying in each hand a bulging money bag inscribed with a dollar mark; above, in semi-circle, TRADE MARK | HANNA; in field, at left, IN | HANNA, at right, WE | TRUST; below, GOLD | ISSUE separated with, 1900.

Rev. A fallen elephant in distress, struck by an arrow back of ear, G.O.P. on elephant's back; from the arrow stem flows a pennant inscribed IMPERIALISM; above, UNITED SNAKES OF AMERICA; below, MILITARISM.

Denticulated borders. Edge, coarse reeding. Struck in bronze, gilt. Size 27mm.

3. Obv. Similar to No. 2, but the man figure smaller, and the top and bottom inscription in much larger lettering.

Rev. Same as No. 2.

Denticulated borders. Edge, coarse reeding. Struck in bronze, gilt. Size 27mm.

A specimen is also in the collection of the American Numismatic Society.

The diameter, thickness, color and reeding of the "Trade Mark Hanna" pieces are similar to the \$10 gold pieces of the time.



No. 3.

It will be remembered that Mark Hanna, a financial and political power of the time, was the ardent champion of William McKinley in his campaigns against William Jennings Bryan and the free coinage of silver.

Tod's Pot Metal Dollar.

By FARRAN ZERBE.

A political-satirical piece produced during the first campaign of David Tod for Governor of Ohio in 1843 is said to have suggested the production of the first satirical token associated with the Free Silver versus Sound Money campaign of 1896. The Tod piece was made of pot metal and inscribed TOD DOLLAR.

No State has more persistent or capable searchers for numismatic facts than has the State of Ohio; and while Tod's Pot Metal Dollar has in recent years been a subject for inquiry and debate among collectors and investigators, not a specimen has been located, and what is known of the product is probably best expressed in the writings of George B. Wright, "Hon. David Tod, Biography and Personal Recollections," published in the Quarterly of the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society, and from which the following is selected:

Mr. Tod was a hard-money man, and in one of his stump speeches said he would "prefer pot metal money to shinplasters." This saying gave him the name of "Pot Metal Tod." I remember in one of the processions of that year, a large wagon, drawn by eight horses, was laden with a cupola in full blast molding "Tod Dollars," which were about two and one half inches thick [probably meant for diameter, Z.]; on one side were the words "Tod Dollar." They were thrown into the street as fast as molded and quickly gathered up by the crowd. I saw one of these dollars in Mr. Tod's office at Brier Hill as late as 1866, where it was used as a paper weight. Notwithstanding the State was largely Whig at that time, Mr. Tod was beaten by his Whig opponent, Mordecai Bartly, by less than twelve hundred votes.

It is presumed the parade referred to was held in Columbus. Similar references are found in the writings of others, but nothing more descriptive of the piece.

The Tod Dollar referred to was long used by the Tod family as a paper weight, and is known to have been prized by a family friend in the 1880's. Hon. David Tod 3d, grandson of the War Governor, stated a few years ago that the pot metal incident is well-known family history, but nothing is known as to the existence of a specimen of the so-called Tod Dollar.

David Tod is best remembered generally as the War Governor of Ohio, having been the State's chief executive in 1862 and 1863, and for being one of President Lincoln's most intimate friends and co-workers. Mr. Lincoln

once said of him: "Governor Tod has aided me more and troubled me less than any other Governor."

David Tod was born in Youngstown, Ohio, February 22, 1805. As a young man he became prominent as a lawyer, was an ardent admirer of Andrew Jackson and an active and enthusiastic Democrat, and as the candidate of that party was elected to the Ohio State Senate in 1838. He was defeated as a candidate for Governor in 1843, served as Minister to Brazil in 1847, and as a strong advocate for the preservation of the Union became the candidate of those who united for that purpose without regard to party affiliations, and was elected in October, 1861, by over eighty-five thousand majority. During his two years as Governor, according to Mr. Wright, "he sustained the administration of Lincoln with all his power and influence. On the retirement of Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, President Lincoln, wholly and without solicitation of Governor Tod or any intimation of it beforehand, tendered him by telegraph that Cabinet position. But being much worn and exhausted by his very arduous labors as Executive of Ohio, needing rest at his age and desirous of looking to his private affairs, he promptly declined, with suitable thanks, the honorable position so generously tendered him." Many and successful were his business enterprises, particularly in the vicinity of Youngstown. One of his biographers writes: "The inhabitants of the Mahoning Valley owe to David Tod, more than any other man, the great wealth of that prosperous mining and manufacturing region."

With the financial issues of the Jackson period influencing Mr. Tod to be an advocate of hard money, and in support of which his pleas were satired in pot metal, from the memory of which, more than fifty years later, came the idea from which developed what is believed to be the first satirical token of the campaign of 1896, we can numismatically link the Hard Times Tokens and Bryan Money.

THE AMERICAN YOUTH MEDAL OF THE SESQUI.

Two thousand boys and girls from the forty-eight States are guests at the Philadelphia Sesqui-Centennial from June 28 to July 5. These boys and girls have been chosen by the youth of their States as their official representatives at the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition and all are contenders for the forty-eight gold medals to be awarded. In the selection stress will be laid upon qualifications such as courage, heroism, leadership, sacrifice and patriotism.

On July 5 all will be taken to Washington, where President Coolidge will present the medals and certificates of award. The gold medal is officially styled "American Youth Award. American Teacher Award."

The obverse bears a figure symbolical of American Youth, bearing the torch of knowledge and guarding its sacred flame from the winds of adversity, ready to pass it on to the next appointed guardian.

The reverse of the medal bears the Liberty Bell in low relief and in raised letters, "Sesqui-Centennial International Exposition, Philadelphia, American Youth Award. American Teacher Award."

The medal was designed by Albin Polasek, world-famous sculptor, whose most celebrated works, "Dawn," "Pan" and "Forest Idyl," will be exhibits at the Palace of Fine Arts.

MY HOBBY.

I have a penchant for the rarest coins,
Some hundreds I have gathered now and then,
And have my favorites among them all,
From franc to Roman piece, from cent to yen.

The past I read there like an open book,
And oft, enchanted-like, my care doth go.
My hobby eases thus the daily grind
That wears one down and makes the wrinkles grow.

May 12, 1926.

JOHN GOOSSENS.

William Jennings Bryan.

Illinois, Nebraska, Florida, Arlington.

1860—1925.

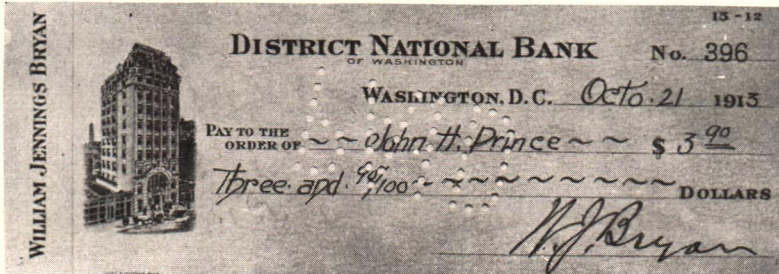
By WALDO C. MOORE.

The simple story of a simple man—
Is the life of William Jennings Bryan,
Who was known to the people, far and near,
As the "Great Commoner" with aught a fear.

Seemingly "a child of fortune from birth,"
This Nebraskan lived on this mundane earth
"A youth to fortune and to fame unknown"
Until his first twenty-eight years had flown.

Many facts concerning his early life
Have been given the public by the wife.
In the larger newspapers of his day,
Bryan was, aye, sure of a front-page play.

Comes the "silver-tongued" Bryan on the stand,
With many great orations in his hand.
Accustomed to dispute, with all complete,
He learned to act in vict'ry or defeat.



A personal check of Mr. Bryan in the collection of the writer.

Congressman Bryan early won a name,
And for himself, quite a great deal of fame.
Popular, and always a great mixer;
Non-chewer, non-smoker; an abstainer.

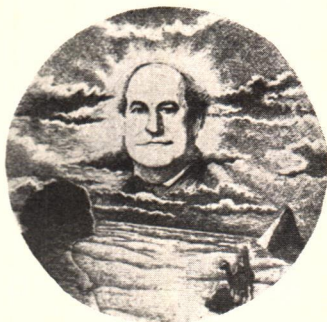
Bryan of the Platte, the "Boy Orator,"
Of free silver a passionate sponsor.
Politics and religion were his choice;
With such he wielded a commanding voice.

Shot into fame by his "Cross-of-Gold" speech,
The bimetal theory he did teach.
"No twilight zone" was a most famous phrase
Coined by Bryan during his stumping days.

Bryan, the fighter, kept well his courage
In defeat, as should every great sage.
Many times beaten, and as oft gainer,
He was ever counted a good loser.

Bryan, thrice candidate for President,
 Confident during a crisis potent.
 Esteemed a speaker most fluent, and yet,
 He, of great social changes, a prophet?

Colonel Bryan enjoyed a good cartoon,
 When it was he who received the lampoon.
 He was given much notoriety
 Through campaign tokens styled "Bryan Money."



"A moon of oratorical silver over a dry, dry desert."
 By Branford Clark, Cartoonist.

News reporter, editor and writer,
 Founder-publisher of The Commoner—
 All these, and much more, was "The Peerless One"
 Ere his stay on this earthly sphere was done.

Bryan had a hobby for collecting
 Hats denoting caste, hats signifying
 The lack of it. Fine horseshoes of silver,
 More than a score; he was a compiler.

Endowed with the great gift of eloquence
 Bestowed by an all-knowing Providence,
 The life of Bryan was most free from dross.
 The country is, aye, poorer for her loss.

When history records the lives of men
 Who have helped to direct by voice or pen,
 She'll dedicate a dramatic chapter
 To Mister Bryan, the "Peerless Leader."

NEW SCIENCE MEDAL ESTABLISHED.

The Franklin Institute, of Philadelphia, has established a silver medal for discovery or invention in the physical sciences, to be known as the John Price Wetherill Medal. The medal has been established through the generosity of the family of the late John Price Wetherill, inventor of the Wetherill magnetic concentrator, by means of which the zinc ores of Northern New Jersey are profitably treated and used in industry.

The Wetherill medal measures two inches in diameter. The obverse contains a medallion portrait of Mr. Wetherill and the words, "John Price Wetherill Medal—1925." The reverse bears a spray of laurel on the circumference, with the words, "Awarded by the Franklin Institute to _____ for Discovery, Invention or Development in Physical Science."

Descriptive List of Obsolete Paper Money.

By D. C. WISMER, Hatfield, Pa.

PART I—Embracing the Circulating Notes Issued by State Banks, Private Banks, Bankers and Corporations.

Abbreviations } R.—Right end illustration.
 } C.—Central illustration on note.
 } L.—Left end illustration.

(The publication of this list was begun June, 1922.)

MASSACHUSETTS (Continued).

HOLLISTON.

Holliston Bank.

- 1267. \$1. C., milkmaid and two cows, fowls and shed. R., portrait of Clay, 1 above. L., portrait of Thomas Hollis, ONE above.
- 1268. \$2. C., two girls holding above them a sheaf. R., a girl shading her eyes with her hand, 2 above. L., portrait of Thomas Hollis, TWO above.
- 1269. \$3. C., four females tending looms. R., portrait of a boy, 3 above. L., portrait of Charles Sumner, 3 above.
- 1270. \$5. C., train coming through a deep cut. R., portrait of Webster, V 5 V above. L., portrait of Thomas Hollis, V above.
- 1271. \$10. C., spread eagle, shield, clouds, stars and flags of the States. R., portrait of Thomas Hollis, X above. L., portrait of Cass, TEN above.
- 1272. \$20. C., train stopping at a depot. R., a woman seated and a child, 20 above. L., portrait of J. Q. Adams, 20 above.
- 1273. \$50. C., drove of cattle and sheep, some lying down. R., portrait of Washington, 50 above. L., portrait of Charles Sumner, 50 above.
- 1274. \$100. C., Indian boy, women and child in a canoe paddled by an Indian; trees and hills. R., portrait of Charles Sumner, 100 above. L., a farmer sowing seed, C above.

HOLYOKE.

Hadley Falls Bank.



No. 1279.

- 1275. \$1. C., female reclining, two children, one painting. R., Indian woman and child, 1 above. L., female portrait, 1 above.
- 1276. \$2. R., mechanic's arm, hammer and anvil, 2 and TWO above. L., shield, flag and eagle separating white family from an Indian family, 2 below.

1277. \$1. C., man on horseback shooting buffaloes. R., female portrait, 1 above. L., portrait of a boy, 1 below.
1278. \$3. C., farmer, sailor and mechanic. R., sailor holding a flag, 3 above. L., female feeding an eagle, THREE above and below.
1279. \$5. C., machinist operating a large turning lathe, 5 at left. R., 5 above. L., a woman drawing water at a well, FIVE above and below. FIVE in slate.
1280. \$5. C., corn-husking scene, men and women, female bathing below. R., male portrait, 5 above. L., boy and girl, 5 above.
1281. \$5. C., steamship at sea. R., female portrait, 5 above. L., male portrait, 5 below.
1282. \$5. C., an old man on horseback talking to a man sitting on a gate; colt, dog and sheep. R., head of a boy, 5 above. L., female standing with her hand on the base of a column, 5 above.
1283. \$10. C., view of Hadley Falls and the dam across the Connecticut river. R. and L., 10 above, X below.
1284. \$20. C., Indian on a shield surmounted by an eagle, black horse on right, white horse on left. R., female seated, 20 above. L., female with sword and scales, XX above.
1285. \$50. C., portrait of Webster, female seated each side, ships and reapers. R., blacksmith, 50 above. L., Indian princess seated, shield and implements, 50 below.
1286. \$100. C., three females in clouds, center one kneeling. R., ship, 100 above. L., river, bridge, cars, trees and city, C above.

HOPKINTON.

Hopkinton Bank.

1287. \$1. C., bootmakers at work, dog's head below. R., portrait of Lee Claflin, 1 above. L., 1 above and below; large medallion 1 across signature of President.
1288. \$2. C., bootmakers at work, large 2 at right. R., portrait of J. P. Hale, 2 above. L., 2 above and below.
1289. \$5. C., bootmakers at work, large 5 at right. R., portrait of Lee Claflin, 5 above. L., 5 above and below.
1290. \$10. C., bootmakers at work, medallion X on signature of President. R., portrait of J. P. Hale, X above. L., X, 10 below.
1291. \$50. R., bootmakers at work, 50 above. L., male portrait, 50 above, FIFTY below.
1292. \$100. R., cogwheels, bale, etc., 100 above and below. L., bootmakers at work, C above.

HORN POND.

Horn Pond Branch Railroad Company (Chartered May 7th, 1852).

HUDSON.

Bank of Columbia.

1293. \$10. C., Justice seated to right. R., TEN above and below, on label. L., 10. (Collection of Massachusetts Historical Society).

HYANNIS.

Cape Cod Railroad Company (Chartered April 8, 1846).

IPSWICH.

Ipswich Bank.

LANCASTER.

Lancaster Bank.

1294. \$1. C., female seated holding a pail, two cows; a cherub holding 1 on an oval at right. R., female in loose drapery, ONE above. L., an Indian on a shield, ONE below.

1295. \$2. C., female seated resting both arms on a bale; barrel, spinning wheel, and village. R., an Indian woman and child, 2 above. L., female seated on a bank, TWO below.
1296. \$3. C., man and boy, two horses, plow, etc. R., carpenter at work, 3 above. L., Justice, 3 above.
1297. \$5. C., three cows, men plowing with oxen at right, two men fishing at left. R., Indian princess erect, with bow and spear, FIVE above. L., female seated on a bale, holding above 5 on a shield, cherub at right, FIVE above.
1298. \$5. C., female kneeling and raising a curtain from a shield on which is a figure 5, large V on right. R., ship, 5 above. L., FIVE across.
1299. \$10. C., a man with plow and oxen, large 10 at right. R., a female holding a rudder and cornucopia, TEN above. L., X, 10 above and below.
1300. \$10. C., farming scene. R., a bull's head, TEN above. L., female, 10 above.
1301. \$20. C., dog and safe, XX each side. R., eagle, 20 above. L., man and girl at well, man drinking, 20 above.
1302. \$20. C., an eagle in a frame, XX each side. R., ship, 20 above. L., female seated with hand on a book, 20 above.
1303. \$50. C., man holding a horse by the mane, 50 each side. R. and L., female erect, FIFTY above and below.
1304. \$50. C., boy and child under a tree, cows and sheep. R., Indian woman, rock, etc., 50 above. L., State arms, 50 above.
1305. \$100. C., Goddess of Liberty holding a wreath over small State arms. R., portrait of boy, 100 above. L., female leaning on pillar, 100 below.
1306. \$100. C., wharf scene, vessels, stores, etc., men loading barrels on wagon. R., portrait of Columbus. L., portrait of Harrison; ONE HUNDRED across 100 on both upper corners.

LAWRENCE.

Bay State Bank (Opened in 1847).

1307. \$1. C., a female seated on the ground, bale and packages, ship and factories. R., Indian princess seated with shield, pole and cap, 1 above. L., Indian surrounded by implements, ONE above.
1308. \$2. C., dog, key, safe, and bags of money. R., TWO across 2, TWO above. L., an Indian on a shield, TWO above.
1309. \$3. C., two boilermakers at work, boilers, and factories. R., medallion head, 3 above. L., an Indian on a shield, THREE above.
1310. \$5. C., male portrait. R., river scene and wharf, horse, cart, and men at work, 5 above. L., State arms, FIVE above.
1311. \$10. C., carpenter seated on a saw-horse, arm resting on a bench. R., State arms, 10 above. L., medallion head, 10 above.
1312. \$20. C., an Indian on a shield, arm and sword above, anchor, etc. R., Indian princess seated, 20 above. L., Vulcan holding a sledge and wheel, anvil, screw, etc., 20 above.
1313. \$50. R., the Goddess Aurora descending from her car, horses, females, clouds, etc., 50 above. L., Indian on a shield, FIFTY above.
1314. \$100. R., spread eagle on a rock in the sea, 100 above. L., Indian on a shield, 100 above.
1315. \$500. R., an Indian on a shield, 500 above. L., female seated on a bale, barrel, shield, fasces and sheaf, D below.

Pemberton Bank.

1316. \$1. C., a river view, train of cars, cars crossing a bridge. R., portrait of Webster, 1 above, ONE below. L., portrait of an Indian female, 1 above, ONE below.
1317. \$2. C., two females tending looms. R., portrait of Washington, 2 above. L., a woman holding flowers, 2 above.
1318. \$3. C., three water nymphs holding a cherub. R., portrait of Jackson, 3 above, THREE below. L., female seated holding sword and scales, 3 above.

1319. \$5. C., large 5. R., portrait of Calhoun, 5 above. L., Roger Williams and three friends welcomed by Indians, FIVE below.
1320. \$10. C., a female seated, resting arm on a shield, rocks, ship, steamship, and vessels. R., blacksmith, anvil and forge, 10 above. L., three females supporting an oval containing an X, TEN below.
1321. \$20. C., a drover bargaining for a cow, cattle and sheep lying down. R., Washington on a horse, 20 above. L., sailor leaning on a capstan, 20 above.
1322. \$50. C., female sitting holding a shield, pole and cap, and Capitol building. R., female portrait, 50 above. L., portrait of Clay, 50 above.
1323. \$100. C., female seated holding shield, pole and cap, spread eagle and fasces on the right. R., a spread eagle, 100 above. L., an anchor and bale, C above.
1324. \$500. C., the Landing of the Pilgrims. R., MASSACHUSETTS, 500 above, D below. L., Dorchester Heights, 500 above.

LEE.

Lee Bank.

1325. \$1. C., portrait of girl holding a parrot, ONE in red repeated around vignette, large red 1 each side. R., an Indian on a shield, 1 above. L., portrait of Washington, 1 above.
1326. \$1. C., female seated on the left of a shield, and a ship, 1 each side. R., portrait of Washington, ONE above and below. L., female portrait, ONE above and below.
1327. \$2. C., large 2 with female seated on right and female standing on left, 2 each side. R., female erect in large 2; female portrait, TWO above and below.
1328. \$2. C., bust of Washington, and three females in clouds, TWO in red letters below. R., large white 2 enclosing 2 on a die in top, TWO above. L., portrait of a girl, 2 above.
1329. \$5. C., male figure and an anchor, shipping and a city, V at right. R., a girl, 5 above, FIVE below. L., blacksmith, anvil and forge, 5 above, FIVE below.
1330. \$5. C., large medallion 5. R., female seated, sword, scales, eagle and safe, 5 above. L., female portrait, 5 above.
1331. \$5. C., female seated, arm resting on a shield, 5 each side. R., cherub with a basket of flowers on its head. L., female portrait, 5 above and below.
1332. \$5. C., round die, FIVE DOLLARS on it. R., man with two horses at canal lock, 5 above. L., buildings, etc., 5 above. V V in red work on face of note.
1333. \$10. C., a man with plow and oxen, 10 at right. R., a female holding a rudder and cornucopia, TEN above. L., X, 10 above and below.
1334. \$10. C., large X. R., Indian princess seated, shield, pole and cap, 10 above. L., female seated, scroll, harp, etc., 10 above.
1335. \$10. C., two females seated, steamship and building. R., female portrait, 10 above. L., Justice seated, 10 above.
1336. \$20. C., an eagle in a frame, XX each side. R., ship, 20 above. L., a female seated with hand on a book, 20 above.
1337. \$20. C., female seated on left of an anvil with cornucopia, female seated on right with dividers and hammer; a steamship. R., portrait of two children holding fruit, 20 above. L., portrait of an Indian boy, XX above.
1338. \$50. C., three females seated, ship on left, 50 at left. R., FIFTY, 50 above, male portrait below. L., female with sword, scales.
1339. \$50. C., man holding a restive horse by the mane, 50 each side. R. and L., female erect, FIFTY above and below.
1340. \$100. C., female, bale, city, letter C, etc. R., male portrait, 100 above. L., State arms, 100 above.
1341. \$500. C., 500, D at right. R., 500 across. L., harvest scene, female seated on sheaves, men reaping, and a man on a horse.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The Counters of Nuremberg.

By O. P. EKLUND.

ERNST LUDWIG SIGMUND LAUER.

(Founder of this famous family of medallists, born 1762, died in 1833.)

126. Obv., * E . L . S . LAUER * RECHEN PFEN . Sun-face in rays, crescent-moon and seven stars. Rev., PLUS—ULTRA . Ships, in ex. E . L . S . L . Brass. 21 mm.

127. Obv., A dwelling house, garden and orchard, a fence to right, above: RECHEN PFENN. In ex., E . L . S . L . Rev., (rose) AMELIA (rose). Bust to right. Brass, oval shape. 20x21 mm.

128. Obv., The figure of Diana, with bow and a hound in leash, to right, a tree each side, above: RECH : PFEN, in ex, E . L . S . L . Rev., MINE-RVA Bust to left, in helmet and armor. Brass. 23 mm.

129. Obv., A female seated upon a rock, pointing with her left hand to a rose bush to right, at her side a thistle plant, above: RECHEN PFENING. In ex., E . L . S . L . Rev., Similar to last but the bust is facing right, L below. Brass, oval, 23x24 mm.

130. Obv., Similar to next preceding. Rev., LUD . XVI . DG . FR . N . REX . Head to right. Brass, oval, 21x22 mm.

131. Obv., E . LUD . SIG . LAUER . A nude female standing upon a winged globe, holding a sail. Rev., LEOPOL . II — DG IMP . Bust to left, of Emperor Leopold II, in uniform, with order star on breast. Brass, oval, 20x21 mm.

132. Obv., E . L . SIG . LAVER . Female as preceding. Rev., IOSEPH . II . DG IMP . Bust of Emperor Joseph II to left, in uniform. Brass, oval, 19x20 mm.

IOHANN JAKOB LAUER.

(Son of foregoing, born 1789, died 1865.)

133. Obv., IOH . LAUER RECHE PFENING . Two angels, with clasped hands, standing. Rev., VENUS . Female head, to left, below I . L . Brass. 21 mm.



No. 134.

134. Obv., RECHEN PFENNING . A stag to right, a tree before, in ex., I : L : Rev., MIN—ERVA . Bust to left, in armor and helmet. Brass. 22 mm.

135. Obv., A lion, to right, above: RECH : PFENN . In ex., I . L . Rev., ALLEX : (sic) MAGNUS Bust of "Alexander the Great," in armor and helmet, to right. Brass. 17 mm.

136. Obv., RECHEN : PFENNIG . A caduceus, dividing J—L (script). Rev., WER | WACT | three roses with stems | GEWINNT within a wreath of oak, a rose above, below the wreath I . L . Brass. 18 mm.

137. Similar to preceding but without the initials on reverse.

138. Obv., View of the city, river and bridges, above: NURNBERG, in ex., IETTON Rev., SPIEL | MARKEN in wreath, below: I . L . Brass. 26 mm.

139. Obv., FLOREAT COMMERCIIUM . Mercury seated on a bale, holding a caduceus to left, in ex., IETTON . Rev., 10, within a wreath, I . L under. Brass. 24 mm.

140. Obv., FRIED . WILH . III . KOEN : V : PREUSEN Bust of Frederick William III, King of Prussia 1797-1840, in uniform, to left, I . L .

under. Rev., MIT MUTH UND GLUCK, a free horse galloping to right, in ex., IETTON. Brass. 27 mm.



No. 140.

141. Obv., Similar to preceding. Rev., HEIL DEM SIEGER, a triumphal arch, in ex., IETTON. Brass. 27 mm.

LUDWIG CHRISTIAN LAUER.

(Son of foregoing, born 1817, died in 1873, the last of the Nuremberg "rechenpfennig makers.")

142. Obv., L. CHR. LAUER * RECH. PFEN * Sun in glory, crescent-moon and five stars. Rev., PLUS — ULTRA A ship. Brass. 13 mm.

143. Obv., L. CHR. LAUER'S SPIEL — MUNZE. MARK. In centre 5 (5 mark). Rev., WILHELM DEUTSCHER KAISER KOENIG VON PREUSSEN * Bare head of William I, King of Prussia 1861-88, to right. Copper and brass. 13 mm.

144. Similar to last but value 10. Copper. 14 mm.



No. 145.

145. Similar to last but value 20. Copper. 14 mm.

146. Obv., L. CHR. LAUER'S SPIEL MUNZE * 5 MARK * The Imperial eagle. Rev., Similar to last. White metal. 13 mm.

147. Obv., L. CHR. LAUER'S SPIEL — MUNZE * PFENNIG * In field, 1 (1 pfennig). Rev., The Imperial eagle. Copper. 13 mm.



No. 148.

148. Similar to last but value 2. Copper. 14 mm.

149. Similar to last but value 5. Zinc. 14 mm.

150. Similar to last but value 10. Zinc. 15 mm.

151. Similar to last but value 20. White metal. 13 mm.

152. Obv., 50 | PFENNIG within a wreath, SPIEL — MUNZE above, LAUER under wreath. Rev., As preceding. White metal. 13 mm.

153. Similar to last but value 1 | MARK. White metal. 14 mm.

154. Obv., L. CHR. LAUER'S SPIEL — MUNZE * 2 MARK * Imperial eagle. Rev., LUDWIG II — KOENIG V. BAYERN Bare head to right. White metal. 13 mm.

155. Obv., L. CHR. LAUER'S SPIEL — MUNZE * MARK In centre 5. Rev., Similar to last. Copper. 13 mm.

156. Similar to last but value 20. Copper. 13 mm.

The following counters, bearing the "Lauer" signature or initial L, were probably manufactured by this firm during the period 1783-1873.

157. Obv., GLUCK ZUM SPIEL. Head of a female to left, with laurel wreath, LAUER, in script letters, under. Rev., SPIEL | MARKE within oak wreath. Brass. 20 mm.

158. Obv., W. WACT GEWINNT. Bare head to right, signature as last. Rev., As preceding. Brass. 22 mm.

159. Obv., A nude winged figure with spear, blowing a hunter's horn, two dogs chasing a stag to right, a tree to left, clouds above, in ex., IETTONN. Rev., SPIEL | MARKEN within olive wreath, below L. White metal. 22 mm.

160. Obv., DIE FREIHEIT IST MEIN ELEMENT. An eagle with lowered head, flying to left, branches below. In ex., L. Rev., MIT FROHEN MUTH. Free horse, to right, in ex., IETTON. Brass. 25 mm.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Munroe Falls.

By WALDO C. MOORE.

About the year 1817, in Stow township, Summit county, Ohio, there was erected a saw mill and a grist mill, so the story runs. In 1836 these industries were purchased by the Munroe Brothers. They also secured about 250 acres in and around the falls. They had a grand project in view, which was to found a village that should become the public mart of all the surrounding country and a metropolis of opulence and importance.

The Munroes evidently expected to make their fortunes. They were quite wealthy when they purchased the village and mill sites, and they ventured all they had in the enterprise, confidently anticipating, as many did in early years, that a city would spring up around them, like mushrooms from a hotbed. They immediately laid out lots, and in a few years succeeded in securing the incorporation of the village, which, in their honor, had been named Munroe Falls. At the time they purchased all the land for sale in the village or surrounding it.



It is stated that one Harvey had come to the Falls, had built a residence and a small store. He had obtained a fair country trade, and, according to the reports, had refused to sell to the Munroes, who desired to purchase his property. The Munroes wished no competition in the early history of their village and had tried to purchase all property or enterprises that would in any way interfere with their intentions or obstruct their rapid march to opulence and fame.

Several lots were sold, and tradesmen and mechanics appeared, and it seemed at first as though the bright expectations of the Munroes were to be realized. They founded a bank, known as the Munroe Falls Manufacturing Co., and began issuing wild-cat bills of credit in limited quantities. The capital of the banking institution was \$100,000, and printed on the notes were these words: "Secured by Real Estate." The notes were engraved by the New England Bank Note Company of Boston.

One James Griffiths conducted a wooden and a woolen factory from about 1828 until 1836, when the entire property was bought by the Munroes. Converse & Barnes began manufacturing chairs about 1833, continuing in

business until 1836, when the property fell into the hands of the Munroe Brothers. It will be seen that the Munroes became the owners of about all the business enterprises in the village in 1836.

These men threw a vast deal of energy and capital into their gigantic undertaking, and deserved a better financial fate than they were compelled to suffer. They soon found that they had miscalculated. But few artisans and no capitalists came to their relief. Instead of rising in value the property depreciated from the price fixed by the Munroe purchase. The proprietors had encountered large expense.



After struggling some ten years with their undertaking, the Munroe Brothers, seeing that they had failed and had lost large sums of money, gradually went out of business. Their "promises to pay" were not fulfilled, and many others therefore, besides themselves, lost heavily.

FOREIGN MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.

In awarding recently to an American scientist, Dr. Alex. Herdlicka, the famous Huxley Medal, the President of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain said: "This is the highest award for research in anthropology that can be given in Great Britain. The Council feel that you have more than earned the award by your great services in anthropological science, not merely in America, but throughout the world." Only once before has this tribute from British scientists been bestowed upon an American.

J. deL.

DOMESTIC MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.

The Congressional Medal of Honor has been authorized to be presented to Lieut. Commander Byrd and to Aviation Pilot Floyd Bennett "in especial recognition of alertness, determination and self-sacrificing loyalty to a worthy purpose and of all those qualities which have become traditional in American deeds of historical significance."

The gold medal of honor of the Roosevelt Memorial Association has been awarded, for distinguished service to the American people in the leadership of youth and development of American character, to Daniel Carter Beard, vice-president and National Scout Commissioner.

To Mr. Samuel Insull, president of the Commonwealth Edison Company of Chicago, the Charles A. Coffin Foundation Medal, most coveted honor given by electric light and power companies, has been presented for Mr. Insull's work in Chicago last year.

On May 12th the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia awarded its medal for signal achievements in science and mechanical arts and inventions. Notable among the presentations were the American and foreign awards of the Franklin Medal, the highest honor given by the Institute. The standing of the recipients of the Franklin Medal, which was founded in 1913 by Samuel Insull, of Chicago, it was pointed out, could be measured by the fact

that all the men to whom the foreign award has thus far been made have been winners of the Nobel Prize, either before or after receiving the medal. The foreign award was received by Professor Niels Bohr, director of the Institute for Theoretical Physics, Copenhagen, and was accepted on his behalf by C. Bruhn, the Danish Minister to the United States. The award to Professor Bohr was "in recognition of his epoch-making contributions to the mechanics of atomic structures and for his theory regarding the origin of spectrum lines." The American award was made to Samuel Rea, former president of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The award to Mr. Rea was stated to be: "In recognition of his outstanding work in the conception and construction of railroads, their terminals, tunnels and bridges, and of his eminently successful application of the principles of science, economics and human relations to railway engineering and administration, in which he displayed vision, imagination and courage of high order."

On May 10th Rabbi Stephen S. Wise received the Gotthell Gold Medal for 1925 "for distinguished service to the cause of Judaism."

Silver and bronze medals were awarded in musical contest for exceptional high marks in competitions of Music Week Association.

The Alumni Association of the School of Architecture of Columbia University has been awarded to George F. Trapp, an undergraduate.

The National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor announced June 5 that gold medals had been awarded to Gov. Alfred E. Smith, of New York; Gov. Gifford Pinchot, of Pennsylvania, and Gov. E. Lee Trinkle, of Virginia, for achievement in establishing industries in the penal institutions of their States. The medal was designed by Chester Beach and is presented each year to outstanding figures in prison reform.

The Medal of Honor by the Institute of Radio Engineers has been awarded to Greenleaf W. Pickard of Boston, Mass., for his numerous investigations of radio phenomena and for the use of used crystals and natural minerals for rectification in receiving circuits. His numerous investigations have marked him as one of the outstanding radio scientists of the world.

Dr. William T. Hornaday, director emeritus of the Zoological Park, in the Bronx, has been awarded, by the New York Zoological Society, its gold medal in recognition of his thirty years of services in the Zoological Park. The medal measures 4x5 inches.

Ethel Heeren, 18-year-old blind soprano, who won a silver medal from the New York Music Week Association, is competing for the gold medal for vocal soloist, June 11.

J. deL.

"DRAGON" DOLLARS MADE INTO COMMEMORATIVE COINS.

There are four kinds of currency now in vogue in Yunnan Province, China, gold, silver, copper and nickel coins, in addition to which bank notes are also in circulation, says the Chinese Economic Bulletin.

The gold coins minted in commemoration of the revival of the Republic in 1919 are known as "commemoration gold coins" and were circulated in two denominations—\$10 and \$5. Soon after, when the price of gold rose in value, many of the coins were melted for profit by unscrupulous merchants, with the result that the circulation of gold coins has now almost disappeared.

Silver coins are in four denominations of \$1, 50 cents, 20 cents and 10 cents. Most of these coins were minted prior to the founding of the Republic and bear the effigy of a dragon.

In the course of the first few years of the Republican regime an attempt was made toward the unification of currency, and many of the Dragon dollars were melted and reminted into fifty cent commemoration coins. The extensive circulation of the latter coins has benefited the monetary market greatly, owing to their convenient denomination.

THE NUMISMATIST

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath.

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FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Bus. Mgr., 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

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All Manuscripts should be sent to the Editor not later than the 10th of each month to insure publication in the next issue.

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Editorial Comment—Numismatic News.

OUR "BRYAN MONEY" NUMBER.

Whether or not one collects specimens of "Bryan Money," every reader of THE NUMISMATIST will be interested in this issue of the magazine. Pieces belonging to this series have been appearing occasionally in auction sales for twenty years or more, but few collectors realize the number of varieties of which the series is made up, for until now nothing in the nature of a catalog of them has been published. Although generally referred to by collectors as "Bryan Money," none was used, or attempted to be used, so far as our information goes, for currency. But for political propaganda and for satirizing the free-silver issue and the candidate of the party supporting that issue, they are, perhaps, without a parallel in American history.

The free-silver issue of the campaign of 1896 marked an era in American political history and political campaigns. It was something new. For years

the tariff had been the dominant issue on which campaigns had been fought and won or lost. And for fifty years or more it was believed that a Presidential campaign could not be carried on without injecting into it spectacular features. The issue of Honest Money vs. Free Silver in 1896 transformed spectacular Presidential campaigns into educational ones. The blare of brass bands, the burning of red lights and the torchlight parades of uniformed and non-uniformed political clubs and other "faithfuls" with more or less artistic banners for a month before election was one of the methods adopted to show the strength of each of the great political parties to those who could not be induced to attend the meetings to hear the issues discussed. Presto! The free-silver issue in 1896 all but wiped out every vestige of the spectacular campaign and one of education was substituted. The people wanted to learn about this new panacea that was to cure them of all our financial and economic ills. The halls would not hold the crowds that wanted to be enlightened on the issue. And for those who were unable to attend the meetings, the meetings came to them, day and night, in the form of amateur spellbinders mounted on soap boxes at street corners in most of the larger and many of the smaller cities of the country. The "First Battle" was a memorable campaign, and the reader will be reminded of those stirring days as he peruses this issue.

We feel a justifiable pride in presenting this number to our readers. The list given here is the culmination of many years of effort by Mr. Zerbe in bringing together his collection of Bryan Money. But, like the true numismatist, he has not been satisfied with merely acquiring the specimens. Their origin has seemed to him to be fully as interesting, and important as well, as the pieces themselves, and in most cases he has been able to obtain it, and he presents it with the catalog.

CORRECTION.

In our June issue, on page 282, it was stated that the medal commemorating the tercentenary of the purchase of Manhattan Island in 1626 was issued by the "American Numismatic Association and the New York Historical Society." It should have read "The American Numismatic Society, New York City, and the New York Historical Society." We had no intention of taking from the Society and giving to the Association the honor of issuing this very attractive medal. The similarity in names and the frequent use of the name of the Association in preparing copy for the magazine makes the writing of it almost mechanical and is responsible for the error, which we regret.

COINAGE FOR MAY, 1926.

Following is the number of pieces of the different dominations coined at the mints of the United States during May, 1926, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Gold—Double Eagles, 30,000; Quarter Eagles (Sesqui-centennial), 16,022.
 Silver—Standard Dollars, 1,860,000; Half Dollars (Sesqui-centennial), 514,274; Dimes, 2,250,000.
 Bronze—One Cent, 21,068,000.
 Coinage other than United States:
 Peru—Nickel, 1,508,000.
 Venezuela—Silver, 855,000.

NUMISMATICS AND THE A. N. A. TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

In the July, 1901, issue of THE NUMISMATIST Dr. B. P. Wright began the first of a series of articles on "The Mark Penny." J. A. Brudin continued his articles, "The Coins of the Chinese Abroad." David Harlowe had an article on "The Study of Coins." In the department devoted to the A. N. A. there are eight new applicants for membership, and the Secretary gives details of the coming Buffalo Convention on August 22.

NEW JERSEY'S MEXICAN BORDER SERVICE MEDAL.

Another State, having seen fit to honor its citizen soldiers who served on the Mexican Border in 1916, has selected a distinguished firm of medalists to produce the attractive and artistic medal shown here. Like the Pennsylvania medals for similar service and for the Twenty-Eighth Division of the A. E. F.,* New Jersey has secured a particularly artistic medal for this new award. It was the idea of Lieut.-Col. Davis S. Hill, of the N. J. N. G., and was designed and struck by the well-known Philadelphia firm, Messrs. Jos. K. Davison's Sons, Inc., who do not aim for quantity production, but strive for quality of workmanship. In this they have admirably succeeded.



The medal is of satin-finish bronze, 35 mm. in diameter, with a coin edge. On the obverse center is the military crest of New Jersey (a lion's head erased or., collared four fusils gules, wreath or torse white and red), below which is a group of oak leaves, indicative of the strength and spirit of the National Guard of the State. The encircling border is inscribed NEW JERSEY NATIONAL GUARD. On the reverse center is a graceful figure of Liberty with a sword at rest in her right hand, indicative of the United States, supported by a spread eagle, emblematical of the Army of our country. The left hand of Liberty rests on a shield bearing the arms of New Jersey, symbolic of the National Guard of the State. Below this group is 1916, the year of service. In the exergue is the Mexican border stone, showing the shields of each Republic; on the dexter, that of the United States with a laurel branch below, and on the sinister, the arms of Mexico with a cactus branch below. Around this is inscribed MEXICAN BORDER SERVICE. The watered silk ribbon is dark Jersey blue with narrow stripes on each side of green, white, red and white, the colors of the two countries. Green, white and red for Mexico; red, white and blue for our own nation, with the blue predominating for New Jersey.

The lion's head crest recently adopted by the State is unique and appropriate. The first settlers of New Jersey were from England and the Netherlands, both of which bear lions in their arms. As Sir George Cartaret, the original Proprietor of the Jerseys, bore on his arms four red lozenges,

*See The Numismatist, May, 1919, for Pennsylvania Mexican Border Medal, and December, 1921, for Twenty-Eighth Division Medal.

they have been copied here. While the figure of Liberty has frequently been used before on medals, it is particularly appropriate here, considering the cause for which our soldiers were sent to the Mexican border in 1916, likewise, the eagle, indicative of the U. S. Army.

Each emblem is so consistently and gracefully placed and the whole so beautifully wrought that the medal has received the greatest praise from numismatists and lovers of medallie art.

We not only felicitate the medalists for their workmanship, but we most heartily congratulate the National Guard of New Jersey and its officers for having secured one of, if not the most artistic service medals issued by our several States. Would that the National Government would do as well.

HARROLD E. GILLINGHAM.

FINDS \$200,000 IN GOLD COIN BURIED BY FATHER.

An Associated Press dispatch from Demopolis, Ala., gives the following details of a find of buried coin near there.

"Aided by old papers his father left him, Gayus Whitfield, of Middleboro, Ky., has unearthed buried gold valued at more than \$200,000 on the Whitfield farm, near here. Discovery of the treasure came as the result of a search which began May 22. Directions for locating the gold were contained in papers left his son by C. Boaz Whitfield, member of one of the oldest and most aristocratic families of Alabama and descendant of the pioneer general, Nathan Bryan Whitfield.

"When Gayus Whitfield began his search thirty-five negroes were employed to uncover an old boundary stake on the Shady Grove farm, 18 miles from Demopolis, near Jefferson. For a week the large force worked without results, but today a large cache of gold coins was discovered. They consist of \$20 gold pieces, minted in 1850 and before, buried by the wealthy Boaz Whitfield during Civil War days.

"While news of the discovery was confirmed tonight, the exact amount involved was not divulged. There are eight heirs who may put in claim for the gold, all of them granddaughters and grandsons of the pioneer general.

"Other gold coins had been found on the old Whitfield place prior to today's discovery, but the matter of instituting an active search for buried treasure was never given much attention by the Whitfield family until the ancient key left by C. Boaz Whitfield was found in Kentucky. Citizens here expressed the belief that Boaz Whitfield buried the gold to prevent its seizure by Union forces during the Civil War."

Later dispatches from Demopolis state that the value of the coins was greatly exaggerated in the first dispatch. If any of those \$20 gold pieces minted in 1850 "and before" ever reach the auction room, we predict a small-size riot among collectors for front seats at the sale.

ODD AND QUEER SHAPED COINS.

In the Scientific American for June, 1926, Howland Wood, curator of the American Numismatic Society, New York, has an article on "Odd Pieces of Change," occupying two pages, fully illustrated. In the article Mr. Wood points out that metal money of many shapes and forms other than round have been used as currency in different parts of the world at various times, and that the Orient has contributed the greater part of the coins of odd or fantastic shapes. The United States is represented by a single piece—an octagonal \$50 slug. An 8 daler in the Swedish plate-money series is featured in the illustrations.

VETERAN COLLECTOR MEETS WITH ACCIDENT.

The many friends of B. H. Collins, the veteran collector and dealer, of Washington, D. C., will regret to learn that in a fall he received several weeks ago he sustained a broken hip. Due to the accident, he will retire as a dealer.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891, Incorporated Under the Laws of the United States May 9, 1912.

The annual dues are \$1.00 yearly. Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$2.00 yearly, both payable January 1 in advance. Total, \$3.00. For particulars address the General Secretary.

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American Numismatic Association.

REPORT OF GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted July 1, 1926.

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 3016 Hans Meuss, Gr. Bleichen 36 I, Hamburg, Germany.
 3017 Dr. Jacob Hirsch, 31 Quai du Mt. Blanc, Geneva, Switzerland.
 3018 Emet R. Lagos, Lucena, Tayabas, Philippine Islands.
 3019 George P. Coffin, Western Maine Sanatorium, Greenwood Mountain, Maine.
 3020 Harley Phelps, 226 East Superior St., Chicago, Ill.
 3021 Alan C. Dixon, 430 West Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.
 3022 Edward A. King, P. O. Box 546, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 3023 F. E. Bronson, 381 North First St., Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to June 15, 1926. If there are no objections received prior to August 1, 1926, the applicants will become members on that date and their names will be published in the August issue of THE NUMISMATIST.

APPLICANT

PROPOSED BY

Robert H. Lloyd (U. S. Coins, Federal and Bank Paper), 93 Christiana Street, North Tonawanda, N. Y.	D. C. Wismer Moritz Wormser
Walter L. Muller (General), Care of Wells Fargo Bank and Union Trust Co., San Francisco, Cal.	John A. Gill Harry T. Wilson
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Clayton E. Alberts (General), 2715 North Main Street, Rockford, Ill.	Charles Markus Harry T. Wilson

Changes of Address.

Harvey L. Hansen, from 535 Fairmount Avenue, Oakland, Cal., to 123 Greenbank Avenue, Piedmont, Cal.
 Edward Rittenmayer, from 603 North Dodge Street, Iowa City, Iowa, to Cor. Church and Dodge Sts., Iowa City, Iowa.
 F. A. Lohagen, from 589 Milwaukee Street, Milwaukee, Wis., to 1378 Humboldt Blvd., Milwaukee, Wis.

Deaths Reported.

Adolph B. Eberhard, Cleveland, Ohio, died May 27, 1926.
 W. P. Pierce, Salina, Kan., died April 3, 1926.

HARRY T. WILSON, General Secretary.

The Washington Convention of the A. N. A.

With a membership of considerably over 1,000, the attendance at the Washington Convention of the American Numismatic Association should be larger than at any previous gathering of that body. Those who are regular in their attendance will testify to the thorough enjoyment, both numismatically and socially, of A. N. A. conventions.

Although Washington has no local numismatic society, H. H. Yawger, Chairman of the Board of Governors, has been able to get several A. N. A. members in that city to take care of the details that are usually looked after by a local club. He announces the appointment of this committee elsewhere in this issue.

As has been the custom the past two years, all convention activities will be centered under the hotel headquarters roof, including the exhibit and business sessions. While this arrangement does not, perhaps, attract as many visitors to the exhibit as would be the case if held in a more public place, it has proved very convenient to the members attending.

The Washington Hotel has been selected as headquarters, and members who expect to attend should write promptly for reservations. The rates quoted A. N. A. members are as follows:

"\$4.00 and \$5.00 per day on single rooms.

"\$6.00 and \$7.00 per day on double rooms, with double bed for two persons, and a flat rate of \$8.00 per day on rooms having twin beds.

"All rooms have a private bath, with shower, tub and running ice water.

"All reservations should be sent direct to the Washington Hotel, Washington, D. C."

The Washington Hotel is admirably located for a convention headquarters, being close to the shopping district, theaters, etc.

Washington and its people differ in some respects from any other city in the country. A very considerable percentage of its population are Government employes, and they come from every State in the Union. The city abounds in places of interest for the visitor, and a week will be all too short to visit all of them.

The different museums on the Mall, included in the Smithsonian group, contain more exhibits alone than could be thoroughly viewed in a week. The Government coin collection is housed there and is expected to be fully installed by this time.

Lovers of fine paintings and pictures will find in the Corcoran Gallery of Art the finest and largest collection in the United States.

Collectors of Lincolniana will find in Washington the house where President Lincoln died, which is now used as a museum for relics of the Great Emancipator.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing, where all our paper money and stamps are made, will be worth a visit.

The Congressional Library, with its wonderful collection of books and printed matter, can furnish a day's entertainment for the bookworms. The Declaration of Independence, the sesqui-centennial of the adoption of which we celebrate this year, is said to be on view in the Library.

The Capitol, the White House, the Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial are all of national interest and importance and are worth a visit, as well as the tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon.

But as this is a numismatic convention, visiting members will expect to see some coins as well as interesting sights. As usual, little advance information can be obtained as to the nature of the exhibits, but it is safe to say they will be up to the usual standard in both quality and quantity.

The tentative program of the convention is published elsewhere in this issue. Some changes may be necessary, but as it stands it calls for a smoker, a trip to Arlington and Mount Vernon, a sightseeing ride, a theater party, a banquet, and a visit to several of the prominent buildings. These are major events and are intended to be participated in by the visitors in a body. Ample opportunity will be afforded for visiting other places of interest individually or in small parties.

If you want to spend an enjoyable week, make arrangements to attend the Washington Convention of the A. N. A.

The date is August 21 to 26.

TO ALL GOOD A. N. A. MEMBERS, YOUR PRESIDENT EXTENDS HIS GREETINGS.

Let your Vacation Time also be your Numismatic Convention Time!

The date of our annual Convention, August 21st to August 26th, is rapidly approaching. We want to urge all good and loyal A. N. A. members to include attendance at our Convention in your vacation plans. This year our Association has undertaken a new departure from precedents by holding our Convention in a city where we are not represented by a local organization. Therefore, it devolves so much more upon all our members to individually contribute to the success of the Convention by their cooperation and personal attendance.

The city of our choice, Washington, D. C., offers architectural, scenic, political and educational attractions which invite the visitors, and an extension of your vacation trip to the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia could make your vacation plans still more attractive.

Your officers also urge you to further help toward the success of the Convention by bringing numismatic exhibits, for which, through the generosity of one of our members, a competitive prize has again been offered; by furnishing papers to be read there so that others may share the enjoyment of your own numismatic specialty; by assisting in the management of the affairs of the Association through putting in nomination your own choice for officers for the coming year and sending these nominations to the Nominating Committee, announced in the last issue, or the General Secretary.

Be sure to come yourself, and also bring your family to our annual numismatic Convention frolic.

All officers and District Secretaries are particularly urged to submit full reports on their year's activities, to be read at the Convention.

All our corporate members are urged to send an official representative to attend our business sessions.

Remember that we are the National Numismatic Organization and, therefore, our Convention at the nation's Capital should be as representative and as largely attended as possible.

Here's to a successful 1926 numismatic gathering at the nation's Capital.

Numismatically yours,
MORITZ WORMSER, President.

WASHINGTON CONVENTION COMMITTEE.

I take pleasure in announcing that the following A. N. A. members of Washington, D. C., have agreed to act as a Convention Committee at the Convention to be held in Washington, D. C., August 21 to 26:

George W. White, chairman; Earle M. Amick, Theodore Bellote, G. H. Emery and George H. Russell.

It is now up to the members to keep this committee busy. Let us have a record attendance, and the only way this can be accomplished is by everyone attending the convention who can possibly arrange to be there.

H. H. YAWGER,
Chairman Board of Governors.

PRIZES AT THE WASHINGTON CONVENTION.

Continuing the practice inaugurated two years ago, Julius Gutttag, of New York City, will offer two prizes to be awarded at the Washington Convention of the A. N. A. The nature of the prizes is left to Mr. Gutttag. One prize is for the best exhibit of numismatic material at the convention; the other is for the best article appearing in *THE NUMISMATIST* for the last year.

The following letters on the subject have been exchanged between Mr. Gutttag and H. H. Yawger, Chairman of the Board of Governors:

"It is possibly rather late for me to announce that I will continue my awards for the best exhibition as well as the best article appearing in *THE NUMISMATIST*, to be awarded at the convention in Washington, under the same conditions as last year. The only reason I did not take this matter

up before was that I thought possibly the A. N. A. medals would be ready by the time of the convention. Until these medals are ready it will be my pleasure, from year to year, to contribute these prizes.

JULIUS GUTTAG."

"In reply to your favor of the 10th inst., it is certainly very courteous and generous on your part to continue the awards for the best exhibit and the best article published in THE NUMISMATIST, to be awarded at the Washington convention, and on behalf of the Association I wish to thank you and assure you that your generous offer is duly appreciated. I do not think the proposed A. N. A. medals will be ready until long after the convention.

H. H. YAWGER."

WASHINGTON A. N. A. CONVENTION PROGRAM.

The following tentative program has been submitted to the Washington Convention Committee, and is subject to any changes or suggestions it may desire to offer. A revised program will be published in the August issue:

Saturday, August 21.

General get-together and installation of exhibits.

Evening—Smoker for men; movie party for the ladies.

Sunday, August 22.

Excursion to Arlington and Mount Vernon, including dinner en route.

Monday, August 23.

Morning—Business session at 10 o'clock. Official photograph at noon.

Afternoon—Sightseeing ride.

Evening—Go as you please.

Tuesday, August 24.

Morning—Business session, 10 o'clock.

Afternoon—Visits to Smithsonian Institution, Library of Congress, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and the Capitol.

Evening—Theater party.

Wednesday, August 25.

Morning—Business session, 10 o'clock.

Afternoon—Go as you please.

Evening—Banquet.

Thursday, August 26.

Morning—Concluding business session, 10 o'clock.

H. H. YAWGER,
Chairman Board of Governors.

A CONVENTION PRIZE FOR THE LADIES.

Something new in A. N. A. conventions is offered for the Washington gathering. Heretofore the visiting ladies have had no part in the exhibits. They have had to be content with enjoying the displays of coins made by their husbands and others, and by their presence adding charm and grace to the occasion.

This year they will have a turn at the bat. W. F. Dunham, of Chicago, has placed with H. H. Yawger, Chairman of the Board of Governors, a silver loving cup, with appropriate inscription, which will be awarded the lady making the best exhibit of numismatic material at the convention. One condition is that the lady must be present at the convention. If there are any other conditions, they have not been named, and it is presumed there

is nothing to prevent any lady from going to her husband's collection and making a selection for exhibition purposes which will, in her opinion, win the cup.

This new convention feature should stimulate attendance among the ladies as well as an additional interest in the exhibits.

SHAKESPEARE SOCIETY'S RESOLUTIONS.

At its meeting on April 23, 1926, the Shakespeare Society of New York adopted the following minute on the death of A. R. Frey, a member of the Society, as well as a member of the A. N. A., whose death occurred on February 19:

At its twenty-sixth general meeting, held in the City of New York, April 23rd, 1926, the New York Shakespeare Society makes the following entry upon its minutes:

"The Society records with a deep sense of sorrow and irreparable loss the death of Albert R. Frey, its charter member and some time Secretary, and at his death its First Vice-President. For forty years Mr. Frey has been the indefatigable and efficient member, able and distinguished officer and wise counsellor of this Society. He was, as matter of fact, the first to suggest the founding of the Society, selecting its name and designing its corporate seal; and on more than one occasion, where discretion was taxed by emergencies, his counsel steered the Society into safe waters and brought it to its longer lifetime than any Shakespeare Society has ever enjoyed, passing the years of the two illustrious British and the distinguished and eminent German societies whose printed records are unsurpassed for value and permanence, while avoiding the vicissitudes which ultimately wrecked all three of them. Not only for his Society work will Mr. Frey be remembered. His 'Dictionary of Soubriquets and Pseudonyms' and his 'Dictionary of Numismatic Names' are standard works in every public library in Christendom, and his contributions to the publications of this Society are parcel of their estimation. This Society will not attempt to fill his place, either titular or in its affectionate remembrance."

APPLETON MORGAN, President.

Attest:

B. FRANK CARPENTER, Acting Secretary.

Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.—Regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club held on Friday, May 14th, 1926, at Charles Restaurant Francais, Sixth avenue and Eleventh street, New York City. Mr. George H. Blake in the chair. Present: Messrs. Belden, Newell, Blake, Robertson, Kohler, Firestone, Boyd, Wood, Zerbe, Valentine, Wormser and Miller.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Zerbe: Zodiacal rupee of Hyderabad; gold mite of Southern India, said to be the smallest gold coin, weight about one grain.

Mr. Kohler: 2 dinars, different dates, of Nasr-ed-Din, and dinar of Mahomet, father of Nasr-ed-Din.

Mr. Robertson: Two copper coins of Mysore.

Mr. Boyd: Coins of Nepal, Prithvi Vers Vikrama: Double mohur, mohur, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{16}$, $\frac{1}{32}$, $\frac{1}{64}$ and $\frac{1}{128}$ th mohur; five silver pieces and four copper pieces. Struck at the time of the Durbar, 1911. Also two photos of California Gold Dollars, 1853-1876.

Mr. Wood: Mohur and rupee of Bhartpur, double rupee of Kuchawan, rupees of Kathmandu, Bindraban, Bundi, Dholpur, Indore, Radhanpur, Kallian and Bikanir; half rupee of Kutch Bihar.

Mr. Newell: Three puranas (silver) of Ancient India, sixth to fourth centuries B. C. and later. Cast square copper coin of Ancient India. Square copper of Taxila. Coins of the Kumindas, Malwa, Dyodha, Ancient Nepal, etc.

Mr. Wormser: Wilkinson Conder Token in silver, 1788, with full-rigged ship and legend "Fine Silver" on reverse; four ducats, Frederick Eric William of Saxony and four taler, square, Max Gondolph of Salzburg.

The name of Mr. W. H. Biddell, of Colombo, Ceylon, having been passed by the Membership Committee, upon motion made and carried, the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot electing Mr. Biddell to membership.

Decided that the topic for the June meeting be "Three Interesting Numismatic Items."

Mr. Farran Zerbe gave a short talk on the subject of his recent exhibit at the Chase National Bank and suggested that at some future meeting this Club adopt the topic of "Coins That Are Not Coins—And Why."

Adjourned.—THOMAS S. MILLER, Secretary, 1156 Old Town Road, Dongan Hills, Staten Island, N. Y.

DETROIT COIN CLUB.—Meeting May 6, 1926. Members present: Messrs. Andrews, Allen, Dworkowski, Camp, Fernold, A. A. Grinnell, Helfrish, Hoare, Hudson, Hutchinson, Kelsey, Green, Livingstone and Watson.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Helfrish: New bills, heavy paper, \$20 fourth issue gold certificate; \$20 and \$10 silver certificate, first issue, 1878; \$10 first issue, series 1880; \$10 silver certificate, 1886; \$50 silver certificate, 1886; 1809 \$5 gold, extremely fine.

Mr. Dworkowski: Poland, August III, 1733, thaler; August III, 1763, thaler; Sigismund III, 1629, thaler and several smaller coins of Sigismund I and Sigismund III.

Mr. Hoare: Greek Colonials of Nero and about 80 varieties of Greek cities.

Meeting adjourned.—A. C. HUTCHINSON, Secretary-Treasurer, 271 Lake-wood Blvd., Detroit, Mich.

DETROIT COIN CLUB.—Meeting May 20, 1926. Members present: Messrs. Andrews, Dworkowski, Camp, Helfrish, Hoare, Hutchinson, Hack, Kelsey, Powell, Rapp and Watson.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Rapp: Fine collection of American medals.

Mr. Helfrish: \$20 first charter national bank, 1875; \$5 silver certificate, series 1891; \$20 National Gold Bank, 1870.

Mr. Hack: \$100 and \$50 Confederate notes, Richmond, Sept. 10, 1861; U. S. fractional currency; Leopold, thaler, 1701.

Mr. Camp: Store cards and early U. S. cents.

Mr. Hoare: Spade guinea; Wild Man thaler, Brunswick-Luneberg, 1645; Japan, oblong 2 bu, Gold; Peru, peso, 1858.

Meeting adjourned.—A. C. HUTCHINSON, Secretary-Treasurer, 271 Lake-wood Blvd., Detroit, Mich.

DETROIT COIN CLUB.—Meeting June 3, 1926. Members present: Messrs. Andrews, Allen, Dworkowski, Green, Hoare, Hack, Helfrish, Hutchinson, A. A. Grinnell, Kutukian, Kelsey, Stewart, Rapp and Watson.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Watson: A series of bronze coins illustrating the coinage of France from the reign of Louis XIV, 1643, to the present day.

Mr. Helfrish: \$5 Bank of Montreal, 1858; \$5 Union of Canada; 25c., Canada scrip, first issue, 1870.

Mr. Dworkowski: Russia, Gold 5 rubles; \$20 U. S., St. Gaudens; 17 five-franc pieces, 1690 to 1873, France.

Mr. Hoare: Napoleon medals; dollar of Abyssinia, Menelik; medal St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

Mr. Hack: Collection of Roman first bronze.

Meeting adjourned.—A. C. HUTCHINSON, Secretary-Treasurer, 271 Lake-wood Blvd., Detroit, Mich.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—May 1, 1926. The Society met and dined at the Hotel Bellevue. Present: President Gifford in the chair, also Messrs. Comstock, C. W. Morse, Faelten, Wheeler, Stafford, Boyle, Storer, Pond, Shepardson, Willey, Davis, C. D. Morse and F. O. Brown.

Mr. Charles A. Richmond of 83 Kenoza Ave., Haverhill, Mass., was elected a member of the Society.

The balance of the evening was devoted to a reading by Dr. Malcolm Storer of a paper on the medals for the Capture of Stony Point in 1779.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Wheeler: 20 lire, also 10 lire, gold, San Marino, 1925.

Mr. Willey: Medal struck by the New Jersey Society of the Cincinnati for the meeting at Princeton, N. J., May 11, 1926, of the General Society of the Cincinnati.

Mr. C. W. Morse: Piece of cob money, die of 8 reales, bearing Nicaraguan counterstamp.

Mr. F. O. Brown: Copper-nickel proof, 1855, flying eagle cent; London halfpenny token of 1694, with obverse same die as Carolina halfpenny (two varieties, thick, also thin flan).

Mr. Davis: Menter Society (of Cleveland), new type tokens for \$1.

Mr. Shepardson: Pine Tree sixpence, 1652; souvenir token made from metal from the pipes of the old organ of the Old North Church.

Mr. Faelten: 5-franc piece of Charles X of France, 1825, struck at Paris mint.

Mr. Comstock: Gold badge of the Society of the Cincinnati.

It was voted to adjourn.—SHEPARD POND, Secretary, 258 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

INDIAN WAMPUM VALUED AT 10 SHILLINGS PER FATHOM.

As is generally known, wampum was a sort of Indian money or means of exchange among the tribes encountered by the early colonists along the Atlantic seaboard and for a considerable distance inland.

The term itself is derived from an Algonquin word and referred to small shell beads of two kinds or descriptions, the difference in the two lying in the color, one sort being white and the other violet. The violet beads are nearly always referred to as "black" wampum by historians. They were all made in a cylindrical form, averaging about an eighth of an inch in diameter and one-fourth inch in length, says Raymond W. Thorp in *Adventure Magazine*.

Most of these beads were bored in the centre and placed upon strings, some of which were afterward woven into bracelets, girdles and the like and passed among the savages the same as gold and silver among the civilized peoples. The "black" sort was the most valuable and was worth, according to measure, ten shillings per fathom, while the white were worth only half that sum.

The bracelets were next highest in value above the single strings and were made about nine inches long, woven in stripes of "black" and white, six pieces in a row, the warp consisting of leather thongs and the woof of thread. The bracelets were generally worn by the squaws, wrapped twice or three times about the wrist. The finest of the wampum and highest in value was woven into girdles.

FINLAND'S NEW CURRENCY.

Summarizing the new monetary law under which Finland has returned to the gold basis, the monthly review of Lloyds Bank at London states that "the Finnish mark remains the legal monetary unit, and is still subdivided into 100 pennies, but the currency is retained at its present gold value, so that, at par, sterling is equivalent to 19.23 finmarks. Gold coins are to be struck containing nine-tenths fine gold, but it is not anticipated that they will at present come into general circulation. Small coins will be of nickel bronze and of copper.

A NUMBER OF GOLD PROOF SETS CHANGE OWNERS.

According to the Cincinnati Daily Times-Star, C. H. Rembold, of that city, has sold a collection of gold proof sets to Wayte Raymond, of New York City. About 23 sets were in the lot, including those from 1884 to 1907. The price paid is not stated, but Mr. Rembold will make a reasonable profit on the lot, which he purchased as a lot several years ago.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

The Victoria Cross, states The Mentor, is regarded by most British subjects as the proudest decoration a human being can wear. It was founded January 29, 1856. There had been a great deal of dissatisfaction in England that the common soldier and sailor, who had always received their share of hard knocks, were usually forgotten, while their officers carried off the honors and rewards. The newspapers were flooded with letters calling attention to this neglect, and the War Office finally yielded to public sentiment. On the 8th of February, 1856, the London Gazette announced that Her Majesty had, under her royal sign manual, been pleased to institute a new naval and military decoration, called the Victoria Cross.

The following summer Queen Victoria bestowed the Victoria Cross with her own hands on sixty-one men in Hyde Park, one of the most picturesque ceremonies London has ever witnessed. Of these twenty-one were private soldiers and seamen. In every instance there was a distinct recognition in the Official Gazette of the specific act of valor arising out of the Crimean, the Chinese, and the Indian Wars.

Unlike any other decoration recognized in the British army and navy, the order is conferred for valor only. The recipient becomes also entitled to a pension of ten pounds a year for life.

Intrinsically, the Cross is worth about ten cents, and is a simple affair as to design. It consists of a bronze Maltese cross cast from Russian cannon taken by the British at Sebastopol, with the royal crest in the centre and underneath a scroll bearing the words "For Valour." It is suspended by a red ribbon if worn by a soldier and by a blue one if worn by a sailor of the King's navy.

WHERE THE NAME "JITNEY" CAME FROM.

Jitney, a word used intermittently and in various sections of the United States for many years, and which suddenly sprang into general use at the time the five-cent busses and flivvers were striving to settle the local traffic problems of many cities, had a curious origin. The origin of the word has been explained in several ways, the authorities generally agreeing it was a Southern negro expression closely associated with the game of craps.

Col. William H. T. Shade, owner and editor of a newspaper in Lake City, Iowa, however, seems to have traced the word to its beginning. He was at one time business manager of Billy Cleveland's minstrels (afterward Cleveland and Haverley's), and heard the story at first hand.

A minstrel troupe was playing Baton Rouge, La., in a theater where the highest gallery was reserved for negroes. No gallery tickets were sold, a member of the troupe being placed at the door to take cash. The door was in a poorly lighted space, and later the collector discovered two-score of plain metal disks the size of a five-cent piece, that had been passed as nickels.

One of the minstrels showed the disks to a negro, who explained: "Dem's jitneys."

They were jettons—the metal disks used as markers in a French gambling house. A negro attendant had stolen the jettons and was passing them as money. The minstrel troupe seized upon the word, and thereafter a five-cent piece was a jitney, and the word spread until it came into common use.

—Newspaper Clipping.

COMPENSATION.

When our daily tasks grow irksome,
We for rest and comfort pine;
Long for scads of golden ducats,
Wish we owned a paying mine.

Then there comes the sad reflection:
Ease has ne'er contentment won;
Those days always seem the longest
When we've nothing useful done.

—THEODORE J. VENN in "Our Arcady and Other Poems."

Advance Announcement of Importance

MR. C. H. IMHOFF, Vice-President of the Fidelity Union Trust Co. of Newark, N. J. (the largest banking institution in the State of New Jersey), has placed with me for sale at Auction his extensive and valuable collection of rare coins, together with his numismatic library.

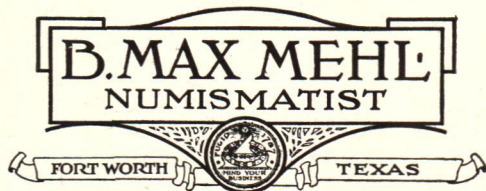
The Collection represents the lifelong efforts of an ardent and careful collector. It represents the coinage of the entire world, together with a fine collection of Siege Pieces in gold, silver and copper.

A USUAL—UNUSUAL—MEHL SALE!

The Sale will be held early next Fall.

Those who are now on my mailing list will receive the catalog promptly when issued. If you are not now on my list, you may secure a copy of this fine catalog only by ordering a Price List of the Sale at 50c.

Your name on my "Mehling List" means that you will receive the finest catalogs—by far—of the greater percentage of all fine Sales held in this country.



Largest Numismatic Establishment in the United States.

Collections purchased for cash up to any value or sold at Auction on liberal terms and cash advanced without interest.

COIN AUCTION NOTICE

Now that my June Sale is over, I am ready to receive any consignments for my Fall Sale. I have quite a few consignments already booked. So if you contemplate sending your collection, or any items, kindly let me hear from you.

Terms on application.

I hope to see some of my old friends at the Convention, which I will attend.

WILLIAM HESSLEIN

101 Tremont St.,

Boston, Mass.

EARLY

UNITED STATES HALF DOLLARS

In PROOF and UNCIRCULATED Condition.

1807	Unc.	Head to right	\$ 7.50
1807	Unc.	Head to left	5.00
1808	Unc.		4.00
1809	Unc.		2.50
1810	Unc.		2.50
1811	Unc.		2.50
1812	Unc.		2.50
1813	Unc.		2.50
1814	Unc.		2.00
1815	Unc.		15.00
1817	E. F.	Proof Surface	1.50
1818	Unc.		2.00
1819	Unc.		2.50
1820	over 19.	Unc.	5.00
1821	Unc.		3.00
1822	Proof		5.00
1823	Unc.		2.00
1824	Unc.		2.00
1825	Unc.		2.00
1826	Proof		5.00
1827	Proof, Br.		10.00
1828	Proof, Br.	V. large 2, Curled Base, No Knob, Rare.	12.50
1829	Proof, Br.		10.00
1830	Unc.	Small 0 in date	2.00
1830	Unc.	Large 0 in date	2.00
1831	Proof, Br.		10.00
1832	Proof, Br.		7.50
1832	Unc.		2.00
1832	Unc.		1.50
1832	Proof, Br.		7.50
1832	Unc.		1.25
1833	Unc.		2.00
1834	Unc.	Large Date	2.50
1834	Unc.	Small Date	1.50
1834	Proof, Br.	Large Date. Extremely Rare	10.00
1835	Unc.		2.00
1836	Proof, Br.	Lettered Edge, Ex. Rare in Proof	10.00
1836	Proof, Br.	Milled Edge, Ex. Rare	20.00

Succeeding years in same state at reasonable prices.

Sesqui Half Dollars, \$1.25. Sesqui \$2½ Gold, \$4.00, Postpaid.

JOHN B. BOSS,

1127 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dealer in and Collector of
Coins, Notes, Pistols, Odd Jewelry, Antiques in General.

WE HAVE FOR SALE

- Item 1. 100 different Foreign Copper Coins for \$2.
 " 2. 100 different Foreign Copper Coins, better grades, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$10.
- Coins of Any Country or Period—Prices on Application.**
- Item 3. Silver Coins, Foreign, 10c, 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, \$1 and upwards.
 " 4. Gold Coins, Foreign, \$1.25, \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$4, \$5 and upwards.
 " 5. U. S. large Copper Cents, 1816 to 1856, 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c, each.
 " 6. U. S. 1798, 1802, 1803, 1805, 1807, 1810, 1812, 1814, 15c, 20c, 30c, each.
 " 7. U. S. 1795, 1797, 1800, 1801, 1806, 1808, 1813, 1821, 1823, 1857, 25c, 35c, 50c, each.
 " 8. U. S. 1794, 1796, 1809, 1811, 75c, \$1, \$1.50 each.
- Other Dates and Grades Priced on Application.**
- Item 9. U. S. Half Cents, many dates, 25c, 35c, 50c, each.
 " 10. U. S. small Cents, 1857 to 1925, 5c, 10c, 15c, some dates and conditions higher.
 " 11. U. S. Two Cent Pieces, 1864 to 1871, 10c, 15c, 20c, other dates rare.
 " 12. U. S. Three Cent SILVER pieces, 1851 to 1862, 15c, 20c, 30c, other dates rare.
 " 13. U. S. Three Cent NICKEL pieces, 1865 to 1889, 10c, 15c, 20c, ea. (some dates up to \$4).
 " 14. U. S. Nickel 5c pieces, 1866 to 1926, 10c, 15c, 20c, rare dates higher.
 " 15. 1862 to 1864 War Necessity Cents, issued by Merchants North and West, many types and varieties, 5c, 10c, 15c, each.
 " 16. U. S. HALF Dimes, 1829 to 1837, 15c, 25c, 30c, each.
 " 17. U. S. HALF Dimes, 1837 to 1873, 10c, 15c, 20c (some up to \$5).
 " 18. U. S. Dimes 1820 to 1837, 20c, 25c, 35c, some dates higher.
 " 19. U. S. Dimes, 1837 to 1926, 15c, 20c, 30c, some dates higher.
 " 20. U. S. Twenty Cent Pieces, 1875, 35c, 50c, 75c (1876-77-78 scarce).
 " 21. U. S. Quarter Dollars, 1806 to 1838, 50c, 70c, 85c, \$1.
 " 22. U. S. Quarter Dollars, 1839 to 1926, 35c, 50c (rare dates higher).
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